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PHAR Storage

THE AUSTRALASIAN
Journal of Pharmacy
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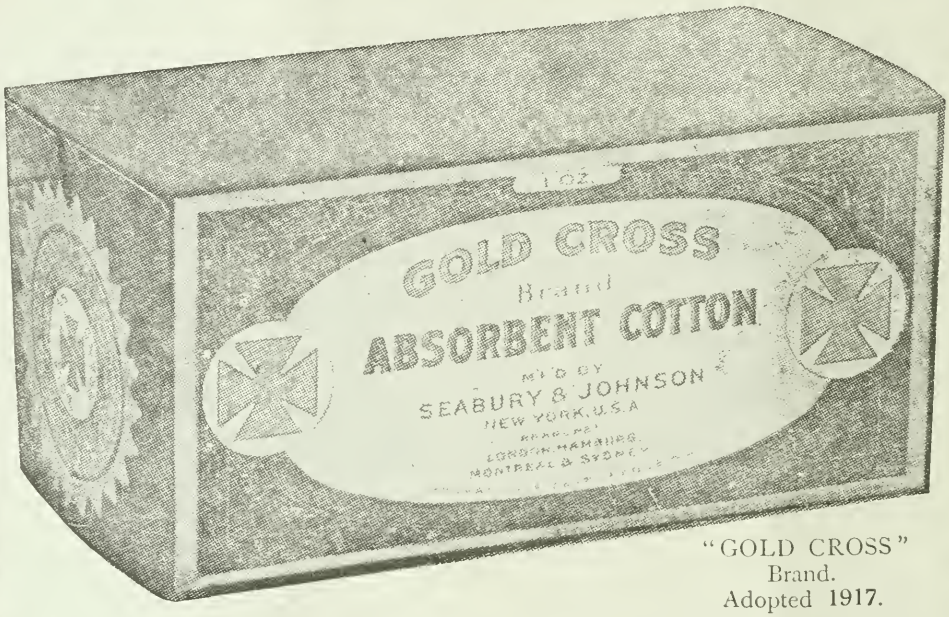

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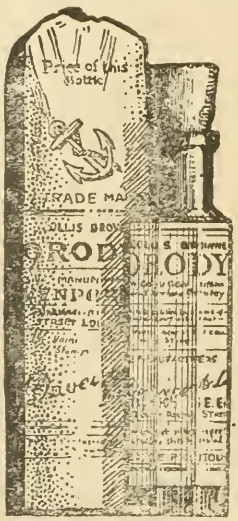

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy

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Science and Industry.

Power Alcohol.

In consequence of the risk of Australia being thrown on her own resources at any time for the supply of liquid fuel, a special committee of the Advisory Council of Science and Industry, consisting of Professor Lyle (chairman), Messrs. W. R. Grimwade, W. N. Kernot, H. V. Mackay, and G. Lightfoot (Secretary), is investigating the question of the production in Australia of alcohol for power purposes. The Committee's report indicates that sorghum (sweet) stalks, cassava, and sorghum grain offer favourable opportunities as a source of alcohol, and amongst native plants only the Zamia palm and grass tree are worthy of consideration. The special committee recommends that permission be given for the manufacture and use of power-alcohol denatured with 2 per cent. of distillates obtained from coal tar; and that 3d. per gallon be allowed on the denatured product as a reimbursement for the extra cost caused by fiscal restrictions, with a bonus of 3d. per gallon to encourage manufacture.

Dealing with the question of denaturation, the Committee reports:—

Hitherto the comparative values of methylating substances appear to have been appraised almost entirely on their efficacy as a deterrent to potability and their difficulty of abstraction, but it is essential for the production of cheap power-alcohol that they should be viewed in the future from other stand-points also. The chief desiderata for an ideal denaturant for power-alcohol are as follow:—

(*a*) It must be cheap, and preferably cheaper than the spirit itself.

(*b*) It must render the spirit repellent to human taste.
(*c*) It must not be easily separable by distillation, filtration, or simple chemical treatment.
(*d*) It must be produced in Australia from raw materials available in Australia.
(*e*) It must have no corrosive effects on the valves or cylinder of the engine.
(*f*) It should preferably be non-poisonous.
(*g*) It should give to the spirit a distinctive colour.

A large number of substances have been suggested as denaturants, any of which would be effective in different degrees. The ultimate test of a denaturant lies in the behaviour of the public towards the spirit after extended trial, and it is not to be expected that any denaturing substance can be recommended with absolute certainty that it would withstand *all* the exigencies of public use and abuse without jeopardising the revenue in the slightest degree. It is, therefore, highly probable that, as experience is being acquired with spirits denatured with new substances, modifications may have to be made.

Proposed Use of Tar Oil Distillates.

Recently such substances as formalin, nicotine, naphthaline, and several bodies of coal tar origin have been suggested. Coal tar oil or residual cresote oil appears to fulfil the necessary requirements so well that it is worthy of trial. Tar oils are already produced in large quantities in all the capital cities and many other large towns of the Commonwealth. They are, at present, dealt with as regular articles of trade in quantities of thousands of gallons, and range in price from 5d. to 10d. per gallon. Hitherto, they have been produced as a bye-product in the distillation of tar for road surfacing and asphalting. Since the war, they have officially interested the Munitions Directorate, and their distillation is now to a certain extent temporarily controlled by regulation. The distillate of tar up to 170 deg. C. produces "Light Oil," and contains practically all the benzene and toluene in the tars. Distillation from 170 deg. C. to 230 deg. C. produces "Middle Oil," containing the tar acids. The fraction above 230 deg. produces "Heavy Oil," but distillation in Australia is rarely carried above this point.

Apart from those constituents which characterise the three particular fractions, these oils consist of a collection of hydrocarbons, such as solvent naphtha, naphthaline, anthracene, pyridine, and various others of a complex nature.

The only constituents sought after in Australia at the present time are benzene, toluene, phenol, and cresol, and such naphthaline as separates out spontaneously. These oils are being efficiently handled in several Commonwealth cities at the present time for the extraction of their valuable constituents and the residue known as cresote oil would be quite suitable as a denaturant. It mixes with alcohol in any proportion. It costs only about half as much as alcohol. Its addition to alcohol cheapens the spirit, inasmuch as the resultant volume is nearly additive, *i.e.*, the volume of the mixture is nearly equal to the sum of the volumes of the cresote oil and the spirit. Any proportion over 2 per cent. added to white spirit gives a decided brown colour to the spirit. It is very nauseous to the taste and repulsive to the smell. It cannot be separated by simple means, nor by simple distillation. Moreover, spirit denatured in this way shows a decided turbidity on dilution.

Pharmaceutical Research.

The Year Book of Pharmacy for 1917, copies of which have just come to hand, publishes the following schedule of research work which has been drawn up by the Executive Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference as an indication of the subjects concerning which pharmacists might devote special attention during the year 1918:—

Acetylsalicylates.—Which is the most suitable salt for pharmaceutical purposes? Do the salts possess any advantages over acetylsalicylic acid?

Apiol.—A standard formula for its preparation is required.

Atropine Sulphate.—Is the commercial article variable in character?

Belladonna Root.—In what respects, if any, does a tincture from the fresh root differ in its composition and action from one from the dried root?

Belladonna Root (Indian).—Parcels of this drug have given abnormal figures on analysis indicating some base of a lower molecular weight than atropine. An investigation of this drug is required.

Bismuth Phenate.—An examination of commercial samples would be of interest.

Calx Sulphurata.—An examination of the processes of manufacture and the purity of commercial samples is needed.

Cannabis Indica.—The physical characters and the therapeutic value of the official preparations are stated to be liable to considerable variation. An investigation is required to determine whether any chemical standard is possible, and, if not, whether physiological tests should be introduced. A report on the comparative values of the official Indian drug and those varieties produced in Goa, Africa, America, and Greece is desirable.

Casein Foods.—A comparative examination of the so-called "foods" or "nerve tonics" of the type represented by the combination of soluble casein and glycerophosphates, etc., would be useful.

Casein (Soluble).—Details of the improved processes for the preparation of soluble casein are required.

Colouring Agents. — An investigation, with a view to determining the most suitable colouring agents for syrups, such as syrup Glycerophosph. Co., and other galenicals is needed.

Deterioration.—Some drugs, chemicals and preparations are subject to deterioration upon storage. An investigation should be undertaken with a view to recording the extent to which such articles can be kept in a pharmacy in normal conditions, and for a reasonable length of time, and

yet comply with the B.P. requirements (*e.g.*, magnesia, ammonium carbonate).

Dichlorethylene.—An examination of commercial specimens of dichlorethylene, with special reference to their suitability for making iodine solutions for the sterilisation of the skin prior to operations, is needed.

Drugs.—The following drugs require further systematic investigation: Cereus grandiflorus, Cassia fistula, Sereona serrulata, Arnica montana, Monsonia ovata, Monsonia biflora, Thuja occidentalis, Tanacetum vulgare, Senecio Jacobea, Achillea millefolium, Aletris farinosa, Rhamnus purshianus, Polygala Senega.

Ergot.—A re-investigation of this drug in the light of recent chemical work is required, and a method of determining the activity of the galenical preparation.

Ferments.—The action of ferments in inducing changes in galenical preparations might be studied.

Formulae. — Improved formulae are required for the administration of nauseous drugs.

Galenicals.—Investigation is required of the changes in the strength of galenicals, etc., during preparation and on keeping which may render the original formula an unfair criterion of the finished product, *e.g.*, loss of ammonia in filtering Tinct. Quininae Ammoniata; loss of formaldehyde from the tablets; loss of iodine in making Syrup. Ferri Iodidi.

Galenicals.—The B.P., 1914, has introduced in a few cases tests for galenical preparations (*e.g.*, acetum scillae). An investigation is needed with a view to ascertaining how far the specific gravity and other physical constants may be considered to be a fair criterion that a galenical has been made in accordance with B.P. directions.

Gum-Resins.—The value of saponification numbers in determining the identity and purity of the resin of gum-resins.

Hydrargyrum c Creta.—The conditions (if any) under which the volatilisation of mercury from wrapped powders of Hydrarg. c Creta is liable to take place.

Hydrocyanic Acid.—An investigation into the causes of the occasional decompositions of solutions of hydrocyanic acid with the formation of a black deposit.

Liquor Hamamelidis.—What is the nature of the aldehydic constituent in this preparation. (See Year Book, 1911, page 195.)

Mercury Zinc Cyanide.—Has any change in chemical composition occurred when dressings containing this substance are sterilised by heat?

Morphine.—Can the process described in the Year Book of Pharmacy, 1907, page 107, for the determination of morphine be applied to opium and its preparations?

Oil of Soya Bean.—Can this be utilised more widely in pharmacy?

Opium, Extract of.—To what is the loss of morphine due in making this extract? To what is it constant with different lots of opium?

Pareira (Bahia).—Examination of the Alkaloidal constituents is required.

Phenol, Liquefied.—The pharmacy of this substance requires further investigation.

Pills.—A systematic examination is required to determine the time necessary for the solution or disintegration of pills prepared with different excipients and kept for various periods.

Quillaia. Bark.—Experiments are desirable to determine the best solvent for exhausting this bark for the purpose of making emulsifying agents, and a comparison of the official bark with the thin bark met with in commerce.

Santonin.—Analyses are required showing the percentage of santonin in Colonial and Indian species of Artemisia allied to Artemisia maritima.

Saponins.—A simple and accurate method of determining saponins in drugs is required.

Solvents.—Experiments are needed with a view to extending the use of solvents, such as acetone, carbon tetrachloride, dichlorethylene, petroleum etha, amylacetate, etc., in pharmacy.

Strophanthus.—An examination of the published methods of separating the different active principles obtained from the official seeds is necessary, with a view to recommending a standard process. The seeds in commerce are frequently mixed. Further information is required as to the active principles they severally contain.

Tannin.—A ready and tolerably accurate method for the determination of tannin in various astringent drugs is required.

Taraxacum Root.—The investigation of fresh drugs, such as this, by Bourquelot's method, for the detection and isolation of easily hydrolysed glucosides is required.

Tinctures.—Experiments are needed to determine the best method for the prevention of the occasional gelatinisation of tinctures, with special reference to Tinct. Card. Co. P.B., 1914.

Valerian Root.—Chemical investigation of the fresh root by Bourquelot's method is required.

Manufacture of Perfume.

At a meeting held in the Athenæum Hall, Melbourne, on February 6, it was resolved to form an organisation to be known as the Victorian Scent and Essential Oils Association, with the following objects:—To foster and encourage the cultivation of flowers for perfumery and essential oils; taking united action to obtain suitable seeds and plants; preparing the products for markets and obtaining the best markets; extracting the perfume from flowers, and uniting for the establishment of a scent farm, for the production of scent producing plants, and the establishment of distilleries and other methods. Mr. Kelly said they would require assistance from the State and Federal Governments. They must have effective protection, in order to establish the industry on a firm basis. Mr. W. T. C. Kelly was elected President, Sister Eva and Mr. W. F. Gates, Vice-Presidents, Miss E. Ireland, Secretary (pro tem.), and Mr. G. E. Gulliver, Hon. Treasurer.

Medical Notes.

Poisonous Spiders.

The *Medical Journal of Australia* (19/1/18) deals editorially with the bites of poisonous spiders which frequently cause severe and painful illness. The article concludes by stating:—

"While there is no need to awaken public alarm by a warning of the possible danger arising from the bite of these and other spiders, it may be well for medical practitioners to remember that permanganate of potash should be applied promptly when signs and symptoms of poisoning present themselves."

Economy in the Use of Cocaine and Other Alkaloids.

Dr. R. Graham Brown, of Brisbane, in a communication to the *Medical Journal of Australia* (10/1/18), states that a 4 per cent. solution of cocaine hydrochloride made according to a modification of Bishop Harman's diluting fluid will not deteriorate in power as is the case with many other solutions of cocaine.

The formula is as follows:—
Ol. gaultheriae, 0.31 c.cm.
Tinct. iodi., 0.31 c.cm.
Aquam, dest. ad 1,000 c.cm.

In some delicate operations it is advisable to volatilise the solution by taking a small quantity from the stock bottle and heating it. Owing to greater evaporation in the summer months, a slightly stronger solution is made for use during that period. Dr. Graham Brown states that he has had a bottle of the solution in use daily for nine months without the liquid showing any sign of deterioration nor any evidence of fungus formation.

Chloramine Ointment.

A suitable ointment for application to superficial wounds may be made according to the following formula, devised by Desplas:—Chloramine, 4.5 gms.; tincture of benzoin, 3.0 gms.; balsam of Peru, 3.0 gms.; wax, 100.0 gms.; olive oil, sterilised, 200.0 gms.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

Preservative for Cocaine and Other Alkaloids.

Dr. F. Antill Pockley, in the *Medical Journal of Australia* (26/1/'18) recommends chloretone as a suitable preservative for cocaine and other alkaloids. Dr. Pockley says that a half per cent. solution of chloretone has the advantage of being simple, easy to prepare, colourless, odourless, cheap, can be used for instillation or subcutaneous injection, and preserves cocaine, homatropine, or any alkaloid used in ophthalmic work, even the notoriously unstable salts of eserine and pilocarpine for an indefinite period.

Formulary.

Asthma Powder.

Stramonium, coarse powder .. .. .. 3 parts
Potassium Nitrate, powdered .. .. .. 1 part
Mix well.

A very simple formula, but very effective. — A. Ph. A. Recipe Book.

Household Ammonia.

Sodium carbonate .. .. 40 ounces
Ammonia water .. .. 48 ounces
Water .. .. 64 ounces

Mix and allow to stand for a week, decant the clear solution and bottle.—Pacific Drug Review.

For Bleaching Sponges.

Hyposulphite Soda .. .. 6 ozs.
Muriatic Acid .. .. 3 ozs.
Soft Water .. .. 5 pts.

Mix. Immerse the sponges in the bath; then rinse with clear water. —*The Spatula.*

Hand Lotion.

Tragacanth .. .. 3 parts
Rose water .. .. 435 parts
Glycerin .. .. 31 parts
Alcohol, 90 per cent. .. .. 31 parts

Dyeing Tan Shoes Black.

Logwood extract .. .. 2 ounces
Tincture ferric chloride .. .. 4 ounces
Tannin .. .. 4 drachms
Alcohol, to make .. .. 16 ounces

Shake well together till nearly dissolved. Or,

Logwood extract .. .. 2 ounces
Ferrous sulphate .. .. 1 drachm
Potassium bichromate .... .. 30 grains
Water .. .. 16 ounces

Mix and dissolve by agitation, or the application of heat.

Before using either of these stains, the shoes should be thoroughly cleansed with soap and water so as to remove all dirt as well as fatty matter remaining from polishes, and then dried.

In using, apply with a sponge or camel's hair brush, let dry for 12 hours, then rub with a soft rag, and apply the stain again. When dry, polish with a soft shoe brush or woollen rag. Polish afterwards in the usual manner with shoe blacking.—*National Druggist.*

Benedict's Test for Sugar in Urine.

This solution for qualitative work, recommended by Dr. P. J. Cammidge as a test for sugar in the urine, according to the *Lancet*, is prepared as follows:—

A. Sodium of potassium citrate 173 grams
Sodium carbonate, anhydrous 100 grams
Distilled water .. .. 700 cc.

Dissolve by the aid of heat.

B. Copper sulphate, pure .. .. 17.3 grams
Distilled water .. .. 100 cc.

Cool the solutions to the room temperature, and pour B into A, slowly and with constant stirring. Make up to 1000 cc. with distilled water. —*National Druggist.*

Reviews.

A Critical Revision of the Genus Eucalyptus.—By J. H. Maiden, I.S.O., F.R.S., F.L.S., Government Botanist of New South Wales, and Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney. Vol. IV., Part 3, being Part XXXIII. of the complete work.

The issue of this part completes the revision by Mr. Maiden of one hundred and seventy-one species of Eucalyptus, and contains an account of four species, viz., Eucalyptus rostrata, E. rudis, E. Dundasi, and E. pachyloma. Of the four, E. rostrata is the only one having characters of any general interest. It is the tree which is most commonly known as "Red Gum" in Australia, and it is also said to be the tree from which Kino Eucalypti B.P. is chiefly obtained. The Pharmacopoeia, however, allows Eucalyptus Kino to be derived from various species of Eucalyptus, provided that it possesses the characters and responds to the tests set forth in that volume. The timber is remarkably durable, its durability being perhaps excelled by no other known wood. Unfortunately, it is now almost unattainable in Victoria. Originally it was found along river banks or in alluvial valleys throughout the whole of Australia, but many districts in which it has flourished have been cut out, or the trees have in ignorance been burnt off and no real provision for adequately replanting has been made. The writer remembers at an Indian and Colonial Exhibition, held in London, many years ago, of which the late Joseph Bosisto was a Commissioner, specimens of perfectly good red gum timber were exhibited, which had been tested by exposure under the most severe conditions, for years. Mr. Maiden recognises one variety only—acuminata. He gives this name and position to E. acuminata, Hook. It is not common. He does not recognise the varieties brevirostris, F. v. M., nor borealis, Baker and Smith, the claim of the latter being based only upon its difference in "chemical constituents." Of the other species revised in this part, E. rudis and E. pachyloma are confined to Western Australia, and present no features of general interest. E. Dundasi is a species named by Mr. Maiden. The grounds for this decision are very slender. It has been named from a few leaves, buds and fruits obtained only from the neighbourhood of Dundas, W.A. Mr. Maiden has not been able to obtain additional material since 1901, but as he is unable to identify it with any described species, he thinks it should be given a name. The usual four well executed plates accompany the text of the part.

S.P.

Radiography and Radio-Therapeutics.—By Robert Knox, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Hon. Radiographer, King's College Hospital, London, etc. A. & C. Black, London. Part I., Radiography, with seventy-eight plates (one in colour) and three hundred and thirty-seven illustrations in the text. 30/- net.

As recently as 1895 Röntgen first observed that one of the effects of rays produced by electrical discharge through a rarified gaseous medium was that they had the power of passing through many solid substances with very little absorption. Their character was uncertain and caused him to apply the term "X rays" to them. It was found that metals are opaque to the rays, and that while the ordinary soft tissues of the body are more or less transparent to them, the bones are very much less so. Hence with the aid of photography radiographs can be obtained showing the nature of injuries in the living body to bones by accident or disease, and the position of foreign metallic substances, such as bullets, located in any part of any animal organism. Comparatively recent developments in apparatus and in technique have been such as to enable one, with more or less certainty, to diagnose disease in the soft parts, owing to the varying powers of absorption of the rays by the different tissues. Since 1895 the amount of labour devoted to the subject has been very great, and the volume of the literature prodigious. In the book under review the author endeavours to collate all that is important in connection with the subject, and as concisely as possible to place before its readers a full and practical consideration of X-rays, Radiography, Radium, and Radio-Therapeutics. The first edition was published less than two years before the issue of the present one, indicating that the work had met with approval and satisfied a real need.

The whole subject is one which is of import more to the physician and the surgeon than to the pharmacist; but it is one which the latter, after his modern training in chemistry and physics, can study with understanding by means of the very complete work now under review. It is not possible in this notice to adequately criticise the work, and it may therefore suffice to say that the first volume contains a consideration of the general principles, forms of apparatus and method of manipulation, technique of application, and diagnosis. New features in this part of the second edition are radiography in war time and the description of the appearance of gas in the tissues. A very full description of stereoscopic radiography is also given. Vol. II. is termed Radio-therapeutics, and deals with X-ray therapeutics, Radium therapy, and Radium and X-ray treatment combined. Briefly, it may be said of the work that it admirably fulfils the purpose for which it has been written. It is concise, when the magnitude of the subject is considered, but no important fact, as far as can be ascertained, is omitted. The descriptions are very clear and the directions in technique are as simple and explicit as possible. The work is profusely illustrated, not only by illustrations in the text, but by many full-page plates, and all the illustrations are of singular beauty and finish.—

S.P.

Venereal Diseases.

The following report regarding the administration of the Victorian Venereal Diseases Act for the year ended December 31st, 1917, has been issued by the Health Department:—

1. The Venereal Diseases Act was assented to by the Governor on 28th December, 1916, but the Act did not come into force actively until July 1st, 1917, when the regulations became operative.

2. The Act may be briefly described as a Statute providing for the compulsory treatment of persons suffering from venereal disease, by legally qualified medical practitioners only, and the regulations contain the machinery for enforcing such provisions.

3. In order that persons and bodies concerned might be informed of their obligations the following procedure was adopted:—

(*a*) A booklet containing all the provisions of the Act and the regulations thereunder relating to medical practitioners was compiled and sent to every medical practitioner.

(*b*) A copy of the sections and regulations relating to chemists was sent to every registered chemist, and additional publicity was secured by means of the pharmaceutical and other journals.

(*c*) The public were informed of the provisions of the Act relating to them by the medium of the daily press.

(*d*) All hospitals in receipt of aid from the State were ordered to treat all persons suffering from venereal disease who were unable to pay ordinary medical fees.

4. Arrangements were made with the University laboratory for the examination of venereal diseases specimens free of charge to the patient.

5. Arrangements were made for the free supply of salvarsan substitutes for the treatment of indigent patients attending State aided institutions.

6. During the period July 1st to December 31st, 1917, the following cases have been reported:—

Sex	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Chancroid	Congenital Syphilis	Totals
Males	2558	789	67	43	3457
Females ..	301	452	3	39	795
Totals	2859	1241	70	82	4252

Double infections occurred as follows:—

	Gonorrhoea and Syphilis	Gonorrhoea and Chancroid	Syphilis and Chancroid	Total
Males	47	6	4	57
Females ..	14	1	0	15
Totals	61	7	4	72

The total number of infections was 4252, but as 72 were suffering from a double infection, the total number of infected persons reported was 4180.

2342 cases were reported from institutions and 1838 by 234 private practitioners. The institutional cases include those reported by the military authorities.

3961 cases were reported from the metropolitan area and 219 from the rest of the State.

7. The names and addresses of 510 persons who failed to comply with the requirements of the Act as regards attendance were supplied by institutions and private practitioners. Of this number 285 (56 per cent.) were traced and dealt with according to the regulations. The reason given for not keeping up attendance was that they were not able to pay for private treatment, and they were unable to attend a hospital during ordinary hours.

The principal causes of failure to trace defaulters were:—

(*a*) Fictitious addresses.

(*b*) Non-existent numbers in existing streets.

(*c*) Vacant houses or lots in existing streets were given as addresses.

(*d*) In some cases names of persons who were not suffering from venereal disease and who were not under treatment for any disease were given.

(*e*) Many persons being visitors to Victoria or following an itinerant calling gave correct addresses, but had left during the period of grace for unknown parts.

8. During the period under review 69 persons (40 females and 29 males) were detained under the "prisoners' detention" provisions of the Act. A certain number of convicted prisoners escaped detention by the payment of the fine inflicted before the detention provisions could be carried out.

9. Only three persons (men) have made statutory declarations regarding the source of infection, and in two of these the welfare of the community did not appear to be the object of the declaration.

10. A large number of names (chiefly women) have been supplied as sources of infection. The majority of these were discovered and easily persuaded to adopt treatment.

11. The experience gained in the administration of the Act demonstrates that in order to reduce the prevalence of venereal disease it is essential to provide—

(*a*) Night clinics for both women and men.

(*b*) Bed accommodation for both men and women, but especially for the latter.

12. Since the foregoing was written arrangements have been made with the Defence Department to receive and accommodate male cases at Langwarrin. So far no suitable place has been found for the accommodation of women.

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Editorial.

Military Pharmacists Justified.

Pharmacists throughout Australia will appreciate the fact that the Royal Commission which recently inquired into the administration of the Defence Department has nothing to say but praise as to the satisfactory manner in which the A.A.M.C. Branch has been conducted. Those responsible for the administration of the Base Depots for Medical Stores must feel highly gratified that the Commission found no fault with the manner in which their work was being carried on. Seeing how highly critical the report was, as a whole, it is noteworthy that the medical, dental and pharmaceutical departments should have come out of the inquiry so well. It justifies expert business management and vindicates the position taken up by us prior to the commencement of the war, that the Defence Department had everything to gain by utilising, as fully as possible, the services of trained pharmacists in the pharmaceutical branch of the A.A.M.C. work. We congratulate Surgeon-General Fetherston, Colonel Hall, Major Cossar, and the various Senior Pharmacists in charge of the different Base Depots for Medical Stores on the satisfactory nature of the Commission's report.

We are also pleased to be able to report that Major Cossar, who is now in England, has succeeded in inducing the British authorities to sanction the granting of commissioned rank to 21 Australian pharmacists on active service abroad. Twelve of these commissions have been granted to pharmacists in England and France, and nine to those in Egypt. A long-standing grievance has thus been removed, and tardy though this recognition is, it is a practical admission on the part of the War Office that Australian pharmacists have demonstrated their fitness by the test of service conditions to the higher rank which has been conferred upon them.

A War Emergency Formulary.

The acute shortage of sugar and glycerin in Great Britain caused the General Medical Council some little time ago to withdraw from the Pharmacopœia the employment of sugar and glycerin. It did not at the same time provide a series of alternative formulæ of preparations previously containing those substances, but quite recently the Pharmaceutical Society, by agreement with the British Medical Association, has issued a War Emergency Formulary giving alternative formulæ for those containing in the 1914 B.P. sugar and glycerin. These formulæ have in Great Britain the force of legal standards. In Australia the sale of glycerin is only restricted to a limited extent, in so far that manufacturers supply the wholesale houses with sufficient quantities for pharmaceutical and medicinal purposes only. The total output is also controlled and such quantities as are available for industrial purposes are only released after munition requirements are satisfied.

Australian pharmacists must very carefully note that though the alternative formulæ of the War Emergency Formulary have the force of legal standards in Great Britain, no such condition obtains in Australia, and that if a pharmacist in Australia dispensed a prescription in accordance with a war emergency formula in place of that originally published in the 1914 B.P., he would render himself liable to prosecution under the Pure Food Act.

It may be stated generally that in some cases sugar is entirely omitted from some of the alternative formulæ, without the provision of a substitute, as in the effervescing preparations, pulvis tragacanthæ compositus, etc. A syrup substitute (Syrupus fictitius) made from tragacanth chloroform and water may take the place of syrup in such preparations as syrup of orange and the like, while diluted glucose (glucose B.P. 90, water 10) may take its place in others, such as syrupus cascaræ aromaticus. With regard to glycerin, it is simply omitted from some formulæ, such as Mel Boracis; in other cases a larger proportion of alcohol is used in its place, as in Tinctura cardamomi composita, while in some others, as Glycerinum acidi carbolici, a mixture of tragacanth chloroform and water is substituted for glycerin. Most of the changes are manifestly temporary to meet a special need; but it is possible that some few may survive permanently. We propose, if possible, to publish in the next issue of the *Journal* the full text of the formulary.

It is to be hoped that the shortage of sugar and glycerin will never become so acute in Australia as to necessitate the use of substitutes for them in medicine; but the publication of a War Emergency Formulary shows the far-reaching effects of war conditions. We, happily living in Australia, are in reality and by comparison so little affected by the war in the pursuit of our daily avocations that, even by the best endeavour, we largely fail to realise that we are engaged in a life and death struggle. The issue of a war emergency formulary may help, though in never so small a degree to bring the fact home to us, and to indicate that we here can never "do enough" until a victorious and honorable peace is attained.

The Month.

Wholesale and Retail Trading Defined.

Statutory Rules, 1918, No. 19, War Precautions (Prices) Regulations, 1916, defines "Wholesale" and "Retail" trading as follows:—

"In any Order made, either before or after the commencement of this regulation, under these Regulations fixing the maximum price for the sale of food-stuffs and necessary commodities—

"'retail' used in relation to any such sale, shall be deemed to refer to a sale to a person for the purposes of consumption or use; and

"'wholesale' used in relation to any such sale, shall be deemed to refer to a sale to a person for the purpose of resale."

These official definitions are of interest to those charged with the administration of Poisons legislation, as particularly in regard to those sections which exempt wholesale dealers from certain provisions of the Act. Some months ago legal opinion on the same question was taken by one of the Pharmacy Boards. This opinion coincides almost entirely with the definition now adopted by the Commonwealth Government.

"Eutosal" as a Synonym for Acetyl-Salicylic Acid, B.P.

The Sydney Western Suburbs' Pharmacists' Association has evidently despaired of inducing the Prime Minister to declare any word as an official synonym for Acetyl-salicylic Acid, and is now endeavouring to achieve its aims in another direction by asking for united assistance from pharmacists in all the States. Having selected the word "Eustosal," the association desires that pharmacists in every State should uniformly adopt this word and apply it exclusively to acetyl-salicylic acid B.P. The proposal is to utilise individual pharmacists throughout Australia, and the public press, to make the word "Eutosal" generally known to the public, and it is believed that pharmacists can achieve what is desired if they will all fall into line. In Victoria for several years "Spirol" has been in general use as a synonym for Aspirin, and in South Australia the word "Sonosal" has been in vogue. While "Eutosal" is not an ideal word, it is not easy to coin a better one outside of those which have been already appropriated by private firms, and registered as trade-marks. It is hoped, therefore, that pharmacists in all the States will co-operate by adopting "Eutosal" in all cases where Acetyl Salicylic Acid B.P. is asked for.

Use of the Red Cross Emblem.

The Minister for Defence has issued a public warning against the use of the heraldic emblem of a Red Cross or the words "Red Cross" or "Geneva Cross." The only organisation in Australia which has a right to use this emblem outside the Army Medical Corps is the Red Cross Society and its associated branches. Public hospitals are not permitted to use it. Instructions have been issued to all military commandants with a view to taking legal action in cases of future contravention of the Act.

The Metric System.

Dr. J. R. Davis, of Port Melbourne, writing to the *Medical Journal of Australia* (17/2/'18), points out what to him seems to be an anomaly in the system of prescribing by metric measure. The retention of the standard 4 oz. and 8 oz. medicine bottle increases the pharmacist's work. He suggests that prescribers should adopt the 5 oz. and 10 oz. bottle instead. If 5 oz. were prescribed, the pharmacist, when calculating his bulk quantity of each drug, would simply require to shift his decimal point one number to the right, and with the ten ounces only double his dose for each drug and then shift his decimal point. The 10 oz. bottle is now in use, and if it became a habit to prescribe 5 oz. instead of four or six, a 5 oz. bottle would soon be forthcoming to meet the demand.

Dangerous Liquids in Domestic Bottles.

The attention of the Minister for Public Health for New South Wales has recently been directed to the improper use of bottles originally containing aerated waters, as containers for poisonous compounds of various descriptions, such as disinfectants, kerosene, etc. Apart from the additional work and trouble given to soft-drink manufacturers in properly cleansing bottles so used, there is the ever-present possibility of the conveyance of poisonous matter in otherwise harmless beverages. It is not generally known that the offence is punishable by law. The pure food regulations provide that "no person shall pack a disinfectant or poisonous substance of any description in a container which bears upon it any brand, mark, or statement indicating in such container the presence of food." The Minister has issued instructions for the greatest vigilance to be exercised in regard to this pernicious practice, and that if anyone is detected therein the maximum penalty will be pressed for. Pharmacists will appreciate the Minister's determination to stamp out the evil referred to.

Supply of Spirits for Medicinal Purposes.

A curious position has arisen in Queensland regarding the supply of alcohol for medicinal requirements. Practically no alcohol is now being imported into Australia, and the sole source of supply at present is the Colonial Sugar Co., of Sydney. Queensland pharmacists, finding they were getting no supplies, induced the wholesalers to wait upon the State Government, and to ask for its assistance. All that was promised was that representations would be made to the Federal Government. Inquiries made in the other States do not disclose any actual shortage of rectified spirits. There was a shortage of methylated spirits for a time, but this has been overcome to some extent. First preference has to be given to the Defence Department contracts, then manufacturers who are dependent on the supply of methylated spirits in carrying on their business are supplied, and if there is any surplus retailers get it. This is the actual position so far as the southern States are concerned. In Queensland, however, the position is somewhat complicated. The Colonial Sugar Co. is not forwarding supplies to that State. Its reason for not doing so is that the Queensland distilleries are said to be devoting their attention to the more profitable business of making rum instead of rectified spirit, and the company takes up the attitude that it cannot be expected to manufacture a less profitable article when other Queensland manufacturers refuse to meet local requirements because rum-making suits them better. On the other hand, it is stated in Queensland that the shortage is due to some extent to the increased consumption of spirit in the manufacture of perfumes. Further representations are now being made to the authorities, and it is hoped that these will have the effect of relieving the position, at any rate as far as the supply of alcohol for medicinal purposes is concerned.

Price-Fixing Agreements Threatened.

New regulations which the Federal Government propose to make under the War Precautions Act threaten to seriously interfere with the operation of organisations such as the P.A.T.A. It is understood that representations have been made

to the Federal Prices Commissioner to the effect that the P.A.T.A. is not an organisation designed to exploit the consumer, and that, although it strives to maintain a fixed minimum selling price for certain proprietary articles, the margin of profit allowed is not excessive. To prevent manufacturers from putting into effect the "stop list" principle, practically means the emasculation of the P.A.T.A., as, shorn of its punitive powers, the association could not hope to maintain its price list, and there would be little value in its attempting to do so. Some two or three years ago pharmacists placed before the Prices Commissioner a suggestion that both minimum and maximum prices should be fixed. A promise was given that this suggestion would be considered, but nothing more was heard of the matter. Now a bombshell comes along, threatening the very existence of the P.A.T.A. The fact that the regulations have been delayed warrants the hope that the representations which have been made have had the effect of inducing the Government to exempt certain approved agreements from the effects of this regulation.

P. D. L.

Meeting of Directors.

A meeting of the directors was held at Melbourne on January 31st.

Present.—The President (Mr. Frank Buckhurst) in the chair, and Messrs. Francis and White.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were elected:—Mr. Vernon D. Johnston, of Darlinghurst, New South Wales, and Mr. D. T. Salomon, 86 Corso, Manly, N.S.W.

"Phosferine."—A communication was received from Messrs. Martin and Pleasance, in reply to a letter sent by the directors, stating that the firm did not in any way countenance their preparation (Forbes' Phosferrine) being deliberately passed off as "Phosferine." Mr. Pleasance, however, claimed that a customer could be asked which preparation he required, and that his firm's preparation could be offered as "Forbes' Phosferrine." He was determined to uphold his legal rights, and in the event of any action being taken against any chemist he would be pleased to confer with the directors regarding the defence of such action. He desired to convey to the directors his sinere thanks for their support and goodwill.

Legal Advice.—A pharmacist in a country district submitted for legal opinion a case in which he contended the local doctor had slandered him. From the evidence it appeared that the doctor came into the pharmacy and verbally ordered ung gallae c. opii. The chemist made up the ointment as ordered. On application the ointment caused the patient pain, and, to protect himself, the doctor declared to the patient before witnesses that the chemist had made a mistake in compounding the ointment. The patient was subsequently placed under different medical treatment, and rapidly recovered. The doctor had now started to do his own dispensing. The chemist alleged that he had definite evidence that the doctor was addicted to the morphia and cocaine habit, and was therefore incapable of attending to his work. He furnished evidence to this effect. The papers were submitted to the company's solicitor, who advised that on the facts given he did not think the chemist would be successful in a slander suit. The basis of any such legal action would be the prescription, and as this was given orally, the chemist would not be able to prove specifically what the doctor actually ordered when he gave his verbal instructions. The chairman said that he had instructed the Secretary to forward a copy of the solicitor's opinion to the pharmacist, who, in reply, expressed his thanks for the prompt attention given to his application, and stated that at all times the P.D.L. would have his hearty support.

Commission.—The Melbourne Fire Office forwarded cheque for £23/11/7 in payment of commission on chemists' insurances placed with their office.

Wages Board.—The chairman submitted a report regarding the determination of the Dispensaries' Wages Board. He also stated that he had received a communication on the subject from the Metropolitan Chemists' Association. He had given this matter careful consideration, and intended to do his utmost to conserve the rights of master pharmacists when the Chemists' Wages Board met to discuss the award.

General Business.—The directors then went into committee, and dealt with two matters concerning which they thought it would be expedient to secure evidence with a view of taking legal proceedings.

Upon resuming the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Francis) submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £17/10/6 were passed for payment. Mr. F. W. White was appointed a director to countersign cheques on behalf of the company. The meeting then adjourned.

Over Buying.

To tie up a large amount of money in slow moving stock is a poor business policy, and the profits will be eaten up by the tie-up in cash. Keep enough stock to give a reasonable selection and to supply the needs of your customers adequately. Anything beyond this is a mistake. Over-buying handicaps many a man's business credit.—*The Spatula.*

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

The Council has the honour to present the following report of its proceedings for the year 1917:—

The sixtieth annual meeting was held at the College of Pharmacy on the 14th March, 1917, when the report and statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1916 were received and adopted.

Retiring Members of Council and Auditors.

Messrs. George Francis, Charles J. Gabriel, Ernest H. Leete, and J. C. Pickford, who retired by effluxion of time, were duly re-elected without opposition as members of the Council. Messrs. R. H. Shackell and Thomas Woodward were also re-elected auditors.

Office-bearers.

At the meeting of the Council held on April 4th, Major D. A. Cossar was elected president, Mr. H. B. Taylor, vice-president, Mr. E. G. Owen, honorary treasurer, and Mr. F. Lee, honorary librarian. The following committees were appointed:—Education: Messrs. Francis, Gabriel, and Leete. Finance and Business: Messrs. Bailey, Champion, Imes and Pickford. A.P.F.: Messrs. Adler, Bailey, Church, Parry, Rankin, Turner and Wilson. Journal: Messrs. Cossar, Owen and Taylor. Mr. Samuel Baird was re-appointed returning officer.

The College Staff.

The College Teaching Staff for 1917 was appointed as follows:—

Mr. Sidney Plowman, F.R.C.S. (Eng.).—Director of the Chemical Laboratory and Lecturer in Chemistry to Dental and Pharmaceutical Students: Lecturer in Botany to Pharmaceutical Students, and in Materia Medica and Pharmacy to third year Medical Students of the Melbourne University.

Mr. T. E. Turner, Ph.C.—Lecturer in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy to Pharmaceutical Students.

Mr. F. T. Parry, Ph.C.—Demonstrator and Assistant.

Mr. B. L. Stanton, Ph.C.—Lecturer, Tutorial Classes.

Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A., the lecturer in Chemistry, acting under medical advice, forwarded his resignation in November, 1917. This was accepted with great regret, and a letter was forwarded to Mr. Craig expressing the Council's appreciation of his services during the twenty years he was connected with the College as a lecturer.

College Lectures.

The Lectures commenced on the first Monday in February, and continued up to the end of November.

The enrolments for the past three years were as follows:—

	1915	1916	1917
Pharmaceutical	20	23	22
Medical	70	55	75
Dental	30	27	22
Extra Laboratory	77	54	35
Special Pharmacy	29	23	21
Intermediate Classes ..	18	22	35
Final Exam. (Night Class)	—	—	28
	244	204	238

In consequence of the Special Evening Classes, the enrolments were an improvement on the previous year. There was a decrease in extra laboratory students, owing to the fact that many apprentices who might otherwise have attended for laboratory work had enlisted.

Intermediate Examinations.

The examinations for the Certificate of the College were held in June, October and December. Sixty-three candidates presented themselves, and of these 49 passed. No alterations were made in the examination syllabus during the year.

College Class Prizes.

The following awards were made in December, 1917, by the examiners:—

Gold Medal.

Intermediate Examination.

Fred A. Bankes, 80 per cent.

Silver Medals.

Chemistry.—A. D. McMullin, 80 per cent.
Materia Medica.—Elsie R. Wasley, 87 per cent.
Botany.—Elsie R. Wasley, 84 per cent.

Bronze Medals.

Chemistry.—A. E. Serpell, 77 per cent.
Materia Medica.—Doris Sampson, 79 per cent.
Botany.—Stella Skinner, 83 per cent.

Certificates of Honour.

Chemistry.—Elsie R. Wasley, 75 per cent.
Materia Medica.—Stella Skinner, 78 per cent.
Botany.—Doris Sampson, 82 per cent.

Lecturers' Prizes.

Chemistry.—Fred. A. Bankes.
Materia Medica.—Fred A. Bankes.
Botany.—Stella Skinner.

The President's Gold Medal.

Final Examination.

No student obtained the required percentage of marks. The medal was therefore not awarded.

C. R. Blackett Memorial Prize.

Best Herbarium.

Christopher C. Bailey, Malvern.

Lecturers' Reports.

The work of the year is reviewed by the Lecturers in their annual reports, which were published in the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* for December, 1917.

Representation on the Faculty of Medicine.

Dr. Sidney Plowman was again nominated, and was appointed by the University Council, as the representative of the College on the Faculty of Medicine for the year 1917.

College Blazer.—At the suggestion of Mr. F. Buckhurst, the Council decided to adopt a special sports coat, and arrangements were made with Messrs. Lincoln, Stuart and Co. for the supply of same. A number of members and College graduates have availed themselves of the opportunity of identifying themselves with their *Alma Mata* by purchasing blazers. The Council commends the idea to members generally.

President's Visits to Other States.—During the year the President had occasion to visit the other States of the Commonwealth on military business. On each occasion Major Cossar took advantage of the opportunity to meet as many Interstate pharmacists as possible and to discuss matters of pharmaceutical interest with them. The Council is indebted to pharmacists in all the States for the hospitality extended to Major Cossar on the occasion of these visits.

Major Cossar's Military Mission.—About the middle of the year, Major Cossar informed the Council that he had been requested by the Defence Department to leave on a military mission to England, Egypt, France and America. Arrangements were made to entertain Major Cossar prior to his departure, and at a dinner held at Sargent's Cafe, on August 1. Mr. C. E. Towl, on behalf of the Society, presented to Major Cossar a writing satchel and a case of gold mounted pipes. Surgeon-General Fetherston, who was present by invitation, expressed his high appreciation of Major Cossar's ability and industry, and wished him every success in the important mission he had undertaken. The Council furnished the President with official letters of introduction to the officials of the various Pharmaceutical Societies abroad, and subsequently received assurances that Major Cossar would be cordially welcomed and given every possible assistance. One of the results of the President's visit is that after much delay he was able to remove a long-standing grievance by securing approval to twenty-one commissions being granted to pharmacists on active service abroad.

Price-Fixing Commission.—A list of representative pharmacists was supplied to the Federal Prices Commissioner as being available for consultative purposes should their services be required. The Commissioner, in acknowledging this communication, said he would be glad to avail himself of the assistance referred to from time to time. In connection with the retail price fixed for Bi-carbonate of Soda, representations were made to the Commissioner relative to the position of pharmacists handling this line, and an assurance was received that it was not intended that the Price Fixing Order referred to should apply to Bi-carbonate of Soda sold or used by pharmacists for medicinal or pharmaceutical purposes.

Title M.P.S.A.—Only one case was brought under notice during the year, in which a non-member of the Society illegally assumed the use of the letters M.P.S.A. Upon representations being made, the pharmacist referred to discontinued using the title, and gave the Council a written undertaking to that effect.

Trade Marks.—The Council entered a protest against the registration of the Trade Mark "Astropine," as being likely to be confused with the alkaloid "Atropine." Further representations were made to the Prime Minister on the advisability of prohibiting the use of enemy trade names and stating that pharmacists as a body would heartily welcome such a prohibition. The letter was formally acknowledged, but no action was taken in the direction indicated. The use of the word "Aspirin" was thrown open to anyone, and, apparently, all hope of replacing the name with an Australian synonym must now be abandoned so far as the Commonwealth Government is concerned.

Students and Training Camps.—It was brought under the notice of the Defence Department that the Annual Citizens' Training Camps frequently interfered with students attending the College lectures. The Department replied urging students to apply to be allotted to camps held at periods which did not clash with the lectures. No general exemption could be granted.

The Title, "Consulting Chemist."—At the 60th Annual Meeting a resolution was carried declaring it to be inimical to the best interests of pharmacy for pharmacists to use the words "Consulting Chemist" in connection with their business. Shortly afterwards, at the conference with the B.M.A. on Medico-Pharmaceutical Ethics, the use of the title was declared unethical.

The Wages Board Proposals.—The vexed question of a Wages Board for Pharmacists became a live issue early in the year, when the Council was placed in possession of certain information which led it to believe that a Wages Board would be granted by the Government, whether the Master Pharmacists agreed to it or not. It was considered advisable to again seriously consider the question from all aspects, and at the February meeting of the Council, Messrs. Lee and Pickford were appointed to inquire fully into the matter and report to the Council. The sub-committee decided that it would be politic not to oppose the Board, provided it was comprised of registered chemists only, and that its scope was sufficiently broad to embrace outside traders handling chemists' lines. Certain assurances were received that these two conditions would be adhered to, and the Council thereupon decided to report to the annual meeting and recommend its adoption. A lengthy discussion took place at the annual meeting on the report, which was eventually adopted by 32 votes to 8. It was then decided to convene a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference

resolved to wait upon the Minister for Labour and ask for a Wages Board, subject to the conditions referred to in the sub-committee's report. Sir Alex. Peacock promised that the deputation's requests would be complied with. The question of pharmaceutical representation on the Board then became acute. The Friendly Societies' Dispensaries, who would be affected by the decisions of the Board, interviewed the Minister and contended that they should be represented on the Board. Several conferences were held, but neither side was willing to give way, and ultimately the Council, in writing, informed the Minister that it could not retract from the original position that the Chemists' Board should consist of registered pharmacists only. Unless this proviso was given effect to, the Council would leave no stone unturned to oppose the Board. The Minister then decided to appoint two separate Boards—one for dispensaries and hospitals and one for pharmacists. As this decision overcame most of the objections to a Board, as expressed by several speakers at the annual meeting, the Council accepted the Minister's proposal. The necessary resolutions were introduced into Parliament as promised, and eventually became law. Two boards were subsequently gazetted, and Messrs. Buckhurst, Pickford and Wasley were selected as the employers' representatives on the Chemists' Board. Only one meeting of the Board took place during 1917, when Mr. E. Notley Moore, P.M., was appointed chairman.

Venereal Diseases' Conference.—The Society was represented at the official conference on the Venereal Diseases Act between medical practitioners and pharmacists by the President and Vice-President. Two meetings of the conference were held at the College of Pharmacy. The list of drugs only to be supplied on a doctor's order, which was agreed upon by the conference, was subsequently embodied in a regulation under the Act.

College Honour Board.—During the year the names on the Honour Board have been added to from time to time. The original Board presented by Mr. E. Lenthall Fisher having been filled up, Mr. Fisher kindly offered to have two additional panels attached, and to add any other names which were entitled to be placed on the board. Mr. Fisher's offer was accepted, and a vote of thanks was passed to him for his generosity. Altogether there are 154 names on the board. The names of those who have given their lives at their country's call are as follow:—

Alan C. Couve.
Alick A. Chapman.
J. H. Symonds.
David Anderson.
Douglas E. Towl.
W. Gordon Jewkes.
W. R. Ching.
Leonard F. Lamb.
George M. Nicholas.
O. H. Shepherd.
Eric S. Bisset.

The Council extends its sympathy to the relatives of these men, whose loss to pharmacy is greatly deplored, but who, nevertheless, have fallen in a higher service—the defence of honour, liberty and home.

Conference with B.M.A.—A joint conference between representatives of the B.M.A. and pharmaceutical organisations was held at the Medical Society Hall on April 24. Messrs. E. H. Leete and J. C. Pickford represented the Society. A lengthy agenda sheet dealing with questions of practice and ethical conduct was discussed, and several important decisions were arrived at. These were subsequently endorsed by the Council of the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association, and by the Council of the Society, and were published in full in the *Medical Journal of Australia*, *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* (20/6/17), and the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* (1/7/17).

Military Matters.—During Major Cossar's absence abroad, Captain W. D. Williams was appointed to temporarily carry out the staff duties. This caused a vacancy in the position of Senior Pharmacist for Victoria. The Council was asked to nominate someone for appointment. Lieut. B. P. Dartnell was selected, and was duly appointed Senior Pharmacist. About the middle of the year the Imperial Government asked if 50 qualified pharmacists could be secured for service in India and the Near East. Of the number required, Victoria supplied 15. Most of the men were specially trained by Capt. Williams. They embarked in August, and are now doing duty in the East. At the December Council meeting it was decided to inaugurate a special class for instruction in sanitation, infection, sterilisation, etc., and the Council arranged with Dr. J. Johnston, D.P.H., to act as Lecturer. It was intended to start the class in February, but owing to conscription not being carried the immediate necessity for the class was not so urgent and its commencement was postponed until a later date. Some trouble occurred in July regarding the non-payment of the account of a pharmacist by the Defence Department for medicines supplied to a returned soldier under the terms agreed upon between the Department and the Society. This was ultimately adjusted. The Department, however, issued instructions requiring pharmacists to collect payment from the soldiers themselves for medicines supplied, instead of rendering accounts to the Department.

Nurses' Registration Bill.—A successful protest was made against some of the clauses in this Bill. In conjunction with the Pharmacy Board and the P.D.L., representatives of the Council conferred with members of the Council of the B.M.A., and a joint deputation to the Chief Secretary was arranged. Members of Parliament were circularised, and support of the Council's amendments was promised by several members. Mr. Snowball, M.L.A., assisted the Council greatly by his advice. He introduced the deputation to the Chief Secretary and used his influence with the Government to insert the amendments or have the Bill withdrawn. The Bill was dropped.

Labelling Regulation.—The Health Department, in November, passed a new regulation dealing with the labelling of medicines with the net volume weight measure or number of the contents. Several pharmacists protested against this regulation being applied to simple drugs. Mr. Bailey, who is the Council's representative on the Food Standards' Committee, said that the committee's intention was to restrict the regulation to proprietary medicines.

The Tariff.—The Council discussed the increased spirit duties, but it was realised that there was no chance of the Federal Government granting any rebate for medicinal spirits. The prohibition of importation of perfumed spirit, etc., by the Luxuries" Board was also considered. It was not deemed advisable to take any action in this matter.

Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference.—In consequence of the continuance of the war the meeting of the conference which was to have taken place in Hobart in January, 1916, was again postponed. The Society's subscription to the conference for the year 1915-16 was forwarded to the treasurer, Mr. Mackay.

Course of Evening Lectures.—During the year a special course of instruction for the Intermediate Examination was held at the College. Mr. Turner was appointed lecturer. Thirty-five students attended, and after completing the course the majority presented themselves for their examination, with satisfactory results. The class is now being continued for the Final Examination. It is not intended to resume the night classes, the 1917 lectures having been specially arranged to meet the requirements of a number of the older men who had done their lectures some years ago, and for various reasons had failed to pass the necessary examinations.

Research Fund.—A proposal was made to institute a research fund for the purpose of equipping the new laboratories. The Council, while favourable to the idea, decided that the present was not an opportune time to make a call on pharmacists for this purpose.

Donations.—The sum of £3 3s. was voted to the special appeal made on behalf of the Red Cross Society, and £5 5s. was forwarded to the treasurer of the fund being raised on behalf of Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A., late Lecturer in Chemistry.

List of Incompatibles.—At the request of the Council of the B.M.A., Mr. A. R. Bailey compiled a list of synthetic drugs which were incompatible with other substances. The Council is co-operating with the various State Societies with a view of issuing an official list of drugs found to be incompatible.

Sale of Infants' Foods.—An attempt having been made by the Grocers' Association to restrict pharmacists from selling infants' and invalids' foods after 6 p.m. and on Sundays, the Council collected evidence on the subject and informed the Factories Department that it would defend any member who might be prosecuted for selling these goods after hours.

Medicated Wines.—The question of fixing a definite standard for medicated wines was considered. Representations were made to the Health Department, with the result that the Food Standards' Committee has been asked to make a recommendation on the subject.

Membership.—In 1910 the membership of the Society was 225; it has now increased to 420. Twenty-two new members were elected during the year. Three resignations were received, six members died, one name was erased, and three were transferred to the Life Members' List. Thirty-two members are absent on military service abroad. The Life Members' List now contains fifty-nine names. The loss by death of Messrs. C. L. Bourdic, T. Ingham, J. K. Forrest, A. B. Clemes and Andrew Smith is greatly regretted. The amount received in subscriptions was £324 5s. 6d., compared with £304 14s. 9d. in 1916.

Finances.—The Society's overdraft had been reduced from £168 12s. 6d. to £139 14s. 11d. The College overdraft, which was £468 10s. 10d. at the beginning of the year, stood at £361 8s. 2d. on 31st December, 1917. During the year grants were made from the Benevolent Fund amounting to £15 3s. The capital of this account is £495 0s. 10d. The Scholarship Fund now totals £41 9s. 1d. During the year Messrs. Leete, Parry and Shaw each donated £1 1s., and the Council added £10 10s. to the fund. Towards purchasing new equipment £100 has been placed on deposit in the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.—The net profit on the Journal for 1917 was £48 18s. 7d. Considering the heavy cost of printing paper and the difficulty in securing British and Foreign advertisements, this is a satisfactory result. During the five years the Council has conducted the Journal it has shown a small net profit, whilst the cost to the Society has averaged only £52 per annum, or about 2s. 6d. per member per annum. Before the Council took over the Journal in 1913, the average number of pages of reading matter in each year's volume was about 382. In subsequent volumes the number of pages was as follows:—

1913	446
1914	498
1915	514
1916	570
1917	576

The circulation of the Journal is now double what it was in 1913, when it was taken over by the Society. By arrangement with the Directors of P.D.L., all members of the Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd., receive a copy of the Journal each month. The Council has received numerous letters from subscribers in the different States expressing their appreciation of the Journal as now conducted.

Proposed Federal Journal.—Although the establishment of a Federal Journal of Pharmacy has been held in suspense owing to the war, there is a probability of matters being advanced a further stage during 1918. It is anticipated that

upon Major Cossar's return from his trip abroad, he will be able to place certain proposals before the various Societies which are likely to be advantageous. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales is desirous of proceeding with the scheme, and there is every probability of the other States' Societies joining in the movement. Before the negotiations are finally completed a conference between the various States will be convened.

Analyst.—Several members have availed themselves of the services of the Society's Analyst, Mr. Albert H. Koch, and have forwarded samples for examination and report. Members who take advantage of this privilege are entitled to have simple analyses of drugs made at the rate of 5s. per sample.

Mr. Shillinglaw's Allowance.—The retiring allowance to the late Secretary, Mr. Harry Shillinglaw, has been continued during the year.

The Council.—No change took place in the constitution of the Council during 1917. Major Cossar was granted leave of absence in August for seven months. During his absence the Vice-President (Mr. H. B. Taylor) has carried out the Presidential duties. Twelve meetings were held during the year, the attendances being as follows:—Messrs. A. R. Bailey, 12; J. Champion, 9; D. A. Cossar, 7; G. Francis, 9; C. J. Gabriel, 9; C. G. Imes, 9; W. C. Kernot, 9; F. Lee, 9; E. H. Leete, 7; E. G. Owen, 12; J. C. Pickford, 11; H. B. Taylor, 10. The retiring members of the Council are:—Messrs. Cossar, Imes, Owen and Taylor, all of whom are offering themselves for re-election.

Donations.—The Council desires to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations to the library and museum:—

Mr. G. H. Bartleman: Two Text Books on Botany, Chemical Apparatus, and Ophthalmascope, and two brass memorial plates on the photos of the late Mr. C. R. Blackett and Mr. T. Huntsman.

Mr. A. Smith: Museum specimens.

Mr. P. J. Winch: Valuable set of geological specimens.

Mr. S. Baird: Volumes 3 and 4 of Thorpe's Dictionary of Chemistry.

Mr. G. T. Whitford: Bell and Redwood's "Progress of Pharmacy."

Mr. T. E. Turner: Museum specimens and books.

The Sixty-first Annual Meeting.—In accordance with the provisons of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the 61st annual meeting of the Society will be held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on Tuesday, March 5th, 1918, at 8.30 p.m., at which the annual report and financial statements for the year will be presented for adoption, and other business, of which due notice has been given, will be transacted.

The audited financial statements for the year are appended hereto.

H. B. TAYLOR,
Vice-President.

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Secretary.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 31st December, 1917.

Dr.

1917—January to December.	£ s. d.
To Members' Subscriptions	£324 5 6
,, Interest, War Loan	18 0 0
,, Rent, Pharmacy Board	15 0 0
,, Refund of Advance for Printing Paper	25 0 0
,, Balance, 31/12/17	139 14 11
	£522 0 5

Cr.

1917—January to December.	£ s. d.
By Balance 31st December, 1916	£168 12 6
,, Printing, Books, Stationery, Journals, and Diplomas	177 2 9
,, Salary of Secretary	50 0 0
,, Retiring Allowance, Mr Shillinglaw	25 4 0
,, Wages	52 0 0
,, Equipment Account	6 3 0
,, Gas and Electric Light	4 10 0
,, Bank Interest	5 10 0
,, Stamps, Exchange, and Petty Cash	9 5 0
,, Audit Fees	6 6 0
,, Insurances	1 0 11
,, Donation, Red Cross Fund	3 3 0
,, Telephone	2 3 3
,, Travelling Expenses	2 0 0
,, Election Expenses	1 11 6
,, Presentation, Major Cossar	6 7 6
,, Subscription, Aust. Pharm. Conference	1 1 0
	£522 0 5

Benevolent Fund.

Dr.

1917—December 31.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Donations		£15 3 0
,, Balance—		
War Loan	£400 0 0	
Savings Bank	95 0 10	
	£495 0 10	
		£510 3 10

Cr.

1916—December 31.	£ s. d.
By Balance, 31/12/16	£506 13 0
1917—December 31.	
,, Interest	3 10 10
	£510 3 10

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 31st December, 1917.

Dr.		Cr.	
1917—January to December.		1917—January to December.	
To College Fees	£1,045 4 6	By Balance, 1st January, 1917	£468 10 10
,, Special Evening Classes	424 16 6	,, Salaries Teaching Staff	1,186 4 0
,, Government Grant	500 0 0	,, Secretary's Salary	100 0 0
,, Donation College Furniture	1 1 0	,, Retiring Allowance, Mr. Shillinglaw	25 4 0
,, Donations Scholarship Fund	3 3 0	,, Wages, Office and Laboratory Staff	216 19 0
,, Sale of Apparatus	49 18 0	,, Printing, Stationery and Books	80 10 0
,, Examination Fees	118 13 0	,, College Apparatus, Drugs, and Chemicals	91 7 5
,, Balance, December 31, 1917	361 8 2	,, Equipment Account	93 17 0
		,, Scholarship Fund	13 13 0
		,, Fees to Examiners	87 13 6
		,, Gas and Electric Light	16 19 9
		,, Bank Interest	16 4 0
		,, Stamps, Exchange, and Petty Cash	30 15 0
		,, Repairs to Buildings	15 9 9
		,, Audit Fees	6 6 0
		,, College Prizes	10 0 6
		,, Insurances	8 9 0
		,, Rates	7 14 0
		,, Appeal Fund, late Chemistry Lecturer	5 5 0
		,, Telephone	4 5 0
		,, Travelling Expenses	3 17 11
		,, Advertising	5 10 0
		,, Election Expenses	1 11 6
		,, Furniture	4 0 0
		,, Sundries	3 18 0
	£2,504 4 2		£2,504 4 2

Scholarship Fund.

Dr.		Cr.	
1917—December 31.		1916—December 31.	
To Balance, Savings Bank	£41 9 1	By Balance, 31/12/16	£26 18 5
		1917—December 31.	
		,, Donations—	
		F. T. Parry 1 1 0	
		D. Shaw 1 1 0	
		E. H. Leete 1 1 0	
			3 3 0
		,, College of Pharmacy	10 10 0
		,, Interest	0 17 8
	£41 9 1		£41 9 1

Equipment Fund.

Dr.		Cr.	
1917—December 31.		1916—December 31.	
To Balance, Commonwealth Savings Bank	£100 0 0	By Balance, 31/12/16	£6 3 0
		1917—December 31.	
		,, College of Pharmacy	93 17 0
	£100 0 0		£100 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1917.

Liabilities.			Assets.	
Sundry Creditors	£48 6 8		Cash at Bank	£27 11 4
Pharmaceutical Society—			Sundry Debtors, after providing for bad debts	267 9 9
Purchase Account £100 0 0			Commission paid in advance	22 10 2
Working Account 249 19 10			Goodwill, at cost	100 0 0
	349 19 10			
Profit and Loss Account—				
Profit for 12 months to 31/12/17 48 18 7				
Less Dr. Balance, 31/12/16 29 13 5				
	19 5 2			
	£417 11 3			£417 11 3

Profit and Loss Account, for the year ended 31st December, 1917.

To Printing, Stationery, Editorial, Commission, Postages, General Expenses, and provision for bad debts	£740 18 2	By Advertisements, Sales, Subscriptions, &c.	£789 16 9
,, Net Profit for 1917	48 18 7		
	£789 16 9		£789 16 9

Audited and found correct.

THOS. WOODWARD, F.C.P.A.
R. H. SHACKELL, F.I.A.V. } AUDITORS.

Melbourne, *21st January, 1918.*

EDWD. G. OWEN, HON. TREASURER.

Best for Baby and Mother.

LACTOGEN

The Natural-Milk Food.

You will make a friend of every mother to whom you supply Lactogen. It's the food that never fails to give satisfaction. Every Lactogen sale means repeat orders. Therefore recommend Lactogen, the Australian Food.

WE SUPPLY SAMPLES AND ADVERTISING MATTER ON REQUEST.

The Bacchus Marsh Concentrated Milk Co. Ltd.,

591-599 LITTLE COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

Druggists will profit by the Calox Advertising Campaign

IT is building a nation-wide demand for Calox, just as it did in England and America.

Your customers are being educated to the fact that the oxygen in Calox is the one method by which the bacteria and food decomposition are destroyed.

Every mail brings enquiries for the free sample of Calox—these free samples are doing the pioneering work for you.

Profits are good—your cash register rings off a 33 1/3rd per cent. profit every time a Calox sale is made.

Supplies can be had from any of the wholesale houses in quantities to suit your trade. Attractive Calox Show-cards are forwarded to every druggist who desires them.

SOLE AGENTS FOR AUSTRALIA—

GEO. WILLS & CO. LTD.

480 Collins Street, Melbourne.

And at 60 YORK STREET, SYDNEY.

All High-Class Preparations.

Greathead's Mixture

Greatoids

Bleacho

Gainsborough Hat Dyes

Collis' Royale Eau de Cologne

Collis' Carnation Eau de Cologne

Collis' Violet Shampoo Powders

Velvice Greaseless Face Cream

Collis' Violet and Carnation Talcum Powders

Collis' Cold Cream of Roses

Veloute Face Powders

THE ABOVE LINES ARE ALL OBTAINABLE FROM

Twentieth Century Manufacturing Co.

388 SPENCER ST., WEST MELBOURNE

TELEPHONE No. 2156 CENTRAL.

AND YIELD GOOD PROFITS.

THE

Anglo-French Drug Co. Ltd.

(Late M. BRESSILON & CO.)

GAMAGE BUILDINGS, HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C. 1.

Phone—Holborn 1311. Telegrams—"Ampsalvas, London."

LITERATURE AND CLINICAL REPORTS ON REQUEST.

AMPSALVS

For the instantaneous production of "914."

Simple, safe and economical.

Tested as per L.G.B. Regulations.

CALYL

Salvarsan and Neo-Salvarsan substitute (Intravenous or Intramuscular). Effective and safe.

HECTINE

Anti-Syphilitic. Low Arsenic percentage. Good results in intractable Syphilis, Injection; also in Pills.

HECTARGYRE

Combined Arsenic and Mercury for treatment of Syphilis. Injection; also in Pills.

COLLOIDS

(ELECTRIC). Gold, Platinum, Silver, Selenium, Copper, Iodargol and Iodeol (Iodine).

BIOSULFOL

Assimilable Sulphur Colloid.

MERSALV

A fine mercurial cream. 10 per cent. metallic mercury.

SUPSALVS

Stable Suppositories of "606." Very simple, effective, harmless.

CUPRASE

Specially prepared Colloid Copper for treatment of CANCER.

CYTO-SERUM

Intensive Strychno-Arsenical Medication (subcutaneous), Syphilis, Tuberculosis, etc.

URASEPTINE

A powerful urinary antiseptic and uric acid eliminator.

NEOCAINE-SURRENINE

A Cocaine substitute of low toxicity, for local Anaesthetics, Ointments, Gargles, etc.

ENTEROVACCIN

Antityphoid inoculation by the Gastro-Intestinal tract. In spherules.

RHEANTINE

Antigonococcic inoculation by the Gastro-Intestinal tract. In spherules.

IODARGOL

Electro-Chemical Colloidal Iodine in various forms.

Specially successful as an Injection in Gonorrhoea. Painless.

IODEOL

Collodial Iodine.

Specific for Pneumococcal Disease. Simple, Infective, or Broncho-Pneumonia. **TUBERCULOSIS.**

By the mouth or injection.

TAMPOVULES

A complete Gynaecological Dressing, consisting of a soluble ovule combined with a vaginal tampon.

Each in hermetic metallic case for hot climates.

Phenacetin is now restricted.

CRYOGENINE

A general Antipyretic. Powerful Analgesic.

Supersedes Antipyrin, Phenacetin, and Pyramidon.

DIABETIFUGE

A successful Anti-Diabetic.

Gives most satisfactory clinical results (formula given).

Administered in Cachets.

ENDOCRISINES

Organo-therapy. Extracts of Internal Secretory Glands prepared *in vacuo* at freezing point.

BILEYL

A pure Extract of Ox Gall.

IODOGENOL

(PEPIN)

Iodine in its most reliable and palatable form.

Perfectly assimilable. Has 38 times the activity of Potassium Iodide.

Always well tolerated.

PERSODINE

(LUMIÈRE)

Composed of pure alkaline Persulphates in Tablet form.

Perfectly stable. A most energetic tonic and digestive stimulant.

HEMOPLASE

(LUMIÈRE)

Haemoglobin in its natural state. Iron in most assimilable form.

Tuberculous Affections, Anaemia, etc.

Injections; also Pills or Cachets.

SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF HAY FEVER.

KINECTINE

A Quinine Salt of Hectine. Prophylactive and Curative for Hay Fever, Rhinitis, Influenza. In Tablets.

The only preparation authorised by Dr. Barthe de Sandfort.

AMBRINE

A great advance in the treatment of Burns (slight or severe).

Gives immediate alleviation of pain, etc., etc.

Also for Chilblains, Ulcers, etc.

SERUMS

OF THE MERRIEUX INSTITUTE, LYONS.

IN "INALTER" VIALS.

The "Inalter" method enables the doctor to keep a stock for any time. Freshly prepared when required.

Also other prophylactic specialities. For human and veterinary use.

HERMOPHENYL

(LUMIÈRE)

(Sodium Mercuro-phenyl Disulphonate).

Antiseptic, Antisyphilitic, of low toxicity.

Tablets for solution; Soap, Ampoules, Pills, etc.

OPOLAXYL

Rational Treatment of Constipation, by Liver, Pancreatic and Intestinal Secretions. In Tablets.

HISTOGENOL

A Nuclein Preparation for Diseases Due to Malnutrition, especially in pulmonary disorders.

Elixir, Granules, or Tablets.

DOSURINE

POCKET CASE FOR URINE TESTING.

Compact—Rapid—Reliable.

Always handy; simple technique.

Specially made for the busy Sister or Nurse.

Brother Chemists!
It's Up to You!

All things being equal, you'll give a friend the benefit of a doubt—now, won't you?

Just on that principle, backed by some solid business reasons, we say it's up to you, as an Australian chemist—up to you in your own interest, and up to you in your customer's interest, to stock

"ASPRO"

The Australian-made Aspirin. Purity as described in the B.P.

Listen to these heart to heart reasons, then—as chemist to chemist surely it must pay you to stock "ASPRO."

REASON 1.—We are chemists like yourselves, and appreciate your position.

REASON 2.—We make a standard line, but instead of putting all the burden on you to sell it, we advertise extensively, give window displays, and have already created an enormous demand all over the Commonwealth—"ASPRO" is a great seller.

REASON 3.—"ASPRO" is the only extensively advertised line of its kind.

REASON 4.—We protect your prices and profits.

REASON 5.—When you take into consideration our advertising, or even without it, we enable you to get one of the biggest profits on any single line.

REASON 6.—"ASPRO" is an everyday seller.

Being chemists ourselves, we have done to others as we would like them to treat us.

Could we be more fair? Could any firm anywhere put you a fairer, more generous, more business-like proposition than this?

Write to-day for further particulars and price lists—will send them by return mail.

GEO. R. NICHOLAS & CO.

325 FLINDERS LANE, MELBOURNE.

New South Wales.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held on February 12th. There were present Mr. F. P. J. Gray (in the chair), and Messrs. Williams, Short, Capt. Wadsworth, T. S. Loney, E. E. C. Schofield, and J. Duncan. An apology was received from Mr. Jas. Dixson.

Selling Disinfectant. — A complaint was received from Mr. Clement Gray, pharmacist, of Crow's Nest, North Sydney, stating that a large grocer in the district was selling disinfectant, in beer bottles. It was resolved that the Inspector of the Board shall make inquiries and purchase samples for analysis.

Selling Cough Syrup.—A complaint was received from Mr. Percy Cambourne, pharmacist, of Five Dock, stating that a cough syrup had been purchased from the Five Dock Dispensary Company, and that it was sold by a totally unqualified person. Evidence would be forthcoming if the Board would take action in the case. The Registrar reported that the dispensary in question was owned by a registered trading company, and that Mr. J. Ferguson, a qualified pharmacist, was the manager. Mr. Ferguson was qualified by examination in 1881, and bore an excellent character as a pharmacist. There had never been any complaint against him before. Mr. Ferguson called at the office of the Board, acknowledging that during his temporary absence an unqualified assistant had sold a bottle of cough syrup containing morphine. The assistant was a careful and experienced pharmacist, though unqualified. He was instructed not to sell poisons during the absence of Mr. Ferguson, and the sale was made inadvertently. Every care would be taken that the offence was not repeated.

Mr. T. S. Loney said that he knew the assistant, Mr. Percy Brown, who certainly was unqualified, but who had served an apprenticeship as a chemist in the West End of London, and was experienced. He considered that the case would be met with if the Board issued the usual caution to first offenders.

Captain Wadsworth agreed with Mr. Loney. The case was not a glaring one, and Mr. Ferguson had promised to make such arrangements as would ensure no repetition. If such a case came into court only a very nominal penalty would be inflicted.

Mr. L. P. Williams said that he knew Mr. Ferguson, whom he considered was an ornament to his profession. He was sure that the offence was not intentional. Mr. Duncan said that this was not a case in which they should press for a penalty.

It was resolved to reply to Mr. Cambourne, stating that the complaint would be dealt with by the Inspector of the Pharmacy Board, and that a warning would be issued to ensure that the offence would not be repeated.

Wholesale Trading.—Richard Thomson, of 15 Castlereagh Street, a medical agent and dealer in surgical instruments and drugs for medical men, asked for a license to sell poisons as a wholesale dealer. He desired to trade as did other wholesale drug warehouses, and to supply the medical profession and public hospitals, as did Messrs. Allen and Hanbury, Elliott Bro. Ltd., Messrs. Potter and Birks, and other wholesale houses.

The Registrar reported that Mr. Richard Thomson had been proceeded against for selling ergot of rye and also hypodermic injection of morphia to an Inspector of the Board, who certainly was not a wholesale customer. The magistrate inflicted a heavy penalty.

Captain Wadsworth proposed, and Mr. Duncan seconded, "That applicant be referred to the provisions of the Poisons Act regarding wholesale trading."—Carried.

Re-Issue of Certificates.—Miss Miriam Parkes applied for re-issue of her certificate of having passed the Final Examination, and also her certificate of registration. This lady had made several similar applications. Her papers had all been destroyed by a fire, which occurred at her residence at Waitara. It was decided to grant a re-issue of the certificate of having passed the Final Examination, endorsing it as a duplicate and issued in place of the former certificate, whose number should be placed on the duplicate.

"Eutosal."—A letter was received from the Secretary of the Western Suburbs Master Pharmacists' Association, asking the Board to support the movement for the adoption of the word, "Eutosal," in place of "Aspirin," for acetylsalicylic acid. It was resolved to accord the movement the support of the Board. Mr. Duncan remarked that as the movers in the matter had failed to secure official sanction on the matter, he feared that the movement would die a natural death, and would not receive the support that was desired from the trade. Mr. Schofield said that he did not personally consider that the name chosen was a very suitable one, and the name "Acetosal" was regarded by many as a more suitable one. He agreed with Mr. Duncan in thinking that some official recognition and sanction was imperative to the adoption of the new name.

Poisonous Preparations.—Messrs. Squire, Pepper and Co., storekeepers of Cowra, wrote, sending a list of articles, and asking the Society to inform them what of these might be sold by storekeepers without infringing the Poisons Act. Mr. Williams said that he did not consider that the Board was an Advisory Committee on the matter. Captain Wadsworth said that these people had the Poisons Act and the Poisons Schedule issued according to law to guide them. The Board could not teach these people their business nor undertake to advise them on points of law. Mr. Gray said that if the matter was left in his hands he would endeavour to send a satisfactory reply to the communication. It was resolved that the President should instruct the Secretary regarding the reply.

Treasurer's Statement.—This showed a credit balance of £195 3s. 3d. Accounts amounting to £75 18s. 3d. were passed for payment.

The Minister for Health asked the Board to send in a statement showing the probable receipts and expenditure for the next six months.

Registration Under the Pharmacy Act.—Alwyn Wesley Curwood, of Nowra, and Horace Mervyn Smith, of Croydon, having passed their Final Examination applied for registration as pharmacists.—Granted.

Registration Under the Poisons Act.—A. W. Curwood and H. M. Smith applied for Pharmacist's poisons licenses and registration under the Poisons Act.—Granted. Twelve annual licenses to sell poisons were granted and four refused.

In Lieu of Preliminary.—The Intermediate Passes of the Education Department were accepted from the following applicants: — L. F. Simpson, of Parramatta; J. W. Morley, of Grafton; W. A. Simpson, of Sydney; Jas. R. Hall, of Sydney; H. P. Barr, of Wagga. The application of John L. Hinchcliffe was refused, as he had not taken Latin and English in the examination.

Registration of Indentures.—The following indentures were received and registered:—Joan A. Roberts to L. E. Hewlett, of Nowra, 3 years; John R. Mitchell to G. B. Warren, of Carlton, term, 4 years; R. J. Cornell to V. J. Cornell, of Hurstville, term, 3 years; Harold White to Messrs. Pattinson and Spence, term, 3 years; J. G. Campbell to W. A. Irvine, of Drummoyne, term, 3 years; M. McCullock to O. O'Halloran, of Tamworth, term, 3 years. The indentures of E. P. M. Smith were transferred from R. C. Gibson to P. Cambourne, of Fivedock.

Application Under Pharmacy Amendment Act.—Miss Amelia Georgina Keith applied to have her application under the Amended Pharmacy Act of 1911 reconsidered. Miss Keith stated that she was formerly ignorant of the Act and its provisions, and hence she failed to apply within the time allotted for the receiving of applications. The Registrar stated that a similar application had been made and considered on June 21st, 1912. Since then no new facts had been adduced in substantiation of the claim for registration. The Board then found that Miss Keith had not substantiated her claim. Firstly, that she had been engaged for three years as an assistant in open shop, and secondly, that her failure to register within the time allowed arose from circumstances beyond her control. He pointed out that the circumstances of the registration of the mother of the applicant quite disposed of the plea that applicant was ignorant of the requirements of the law on the matter. A letter was received from Dr. H. Buxton Ludlow, in support of Miss Keith's claim to registration. The letter was received. The Board confirmed their former finding in this case, and refused to re-open the matter.

Appeals.—The Registrar said that appeals from magistrates' findings would be heard in Sydney. J. Meagher and Co., of Forbes and Bathurst, appealed against a decision against them, firstly, that the summons was served at Forbes, instead of at the registered office of the company at Bathurst, and secondly, that the verdict was against evidence. The appeals of Messrs. Moran and Cato, of Kensington, and another similar case would be heard probably on February 25. These appeals were based on the employment of the label "For the destruction of Vermin," applied to a disinfectant, which was sold as a disinfectant and not as a vermin-killer; also on the grounds that the Government Analyst was not put into the witness-box to give evidence of analysis of the article, but the certificate to that effect was wrongfully received in evidence in his absence.

Special Preliminary Examination.—The Registrar stated that he had eight applications for a special Preliminary Examination, and a pharmacist guaranteed two more applicants. This would make 10 candidates who would sit in the event of the application being granted. Mr. Short moved, and Mr. Duncan seconded, "That the minimum number of candidates for any special Preliminary Examination be ten."—Carried.

Deputation to the Minister. — The Registrar stated that he expected to be able to arrange for a date for a deputation to the Minister soon. Two dates had been arranged, but the Minister for Health had postponed the meeting. The business to lay before the Minister was the matter of funds for the work of the Board and an Amended Poisons Act. Notification as to the meeting would be sent to the members of the Board.

The Board adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of the Council was held at the Pharmacy Board Room, Richmond Terrace, Sydney, on February 5th.

Present.—Mr. Jas. Dixson (in the chair), and Messrs. J. F. McKimm, T. Hislop Dick, J. K. Wilson, T. M. J. Goldrick, T. S. Loney, J. Duncan, A. Rogers, F. P. J. Gray, and Captain Wadsworth.

Early Closing.—The Secretary called attention to a notice in the daily press to the effect that the Minister for Labour and Industry would introduce a Bill providing for the closing of chemists' shops and other matters. The hour of closing would be 8 p.m., but the Bill would not be passed through all stages this session of Parliament.

"Eutosal."—A letter was read from Mr. J. Hislop Dick, Hon. Secretary of the Western Suburbs Pharmacists' Association, and containing copy of a series of resolutions passed by that Society regarding the adoption of the name "Eutosal" for acetyl-salicylic acid. The Society was asked to give its assistance and co-operation to the movement. The Council decided to endorse the action of the Western Suburbs Association in this matter. Mr. Dick read the report of the sub-committee appointed by the Western Suburbs Association to deal with the question. Mr. Wilson said that it was very unfortunate that they could not get the authorities to act in the matter, but under the circumstances they were doing their best to induce the trade to take the matter up; they claimed no rights nor responsibilities under the name when adopted. Mr. Duncan said that the trouble would be that

you could sell anything and call it "Eutosal" if some authoritative standard were not adopted.

Treasurer's Statement.—This showed a credit balance of £906 5s. 8d. Accounts amounting to £21 2s. 6d. were passed for payment.

New Members.—P. P. Rosenthall, of Moree, A. W. Curwood, of Nowra, W. J. MacArthur, of Harris Park, and John Ferguson, of Fivedock, applied for admission as members, and were admitted by ballot. A diploma was granted to Mr. J. W. Heylin.

Annual Meeting.—It was decided to hold the annual meeting on March 19th, and the refreshments should be provided as usual.

An Annual Dinner.—Mr. Dixson said that he thought that they could learn something from other societies in the matter of making their annual meeting a success. He thought that a business meeting and a social meeting in the form more of a dinner would be more of a success than has hitherto been the case with their annual meetings. Mr. Gray said that the annual gatherings of the Western Suburbs master pharmacists had been the best of their kind that he had had the pleasure of attending. Mr. Rogers said that the social element would detract from the dignity of the annual meeting. Mr. Dick said that he considered that if the Society had a gathering of pharmacists, such as had been mentioned by Mr. Gray, he was sure that they would prove a success. Captain Wadsworth said that annual dinners were rather out of place during the continuation of the war. Most societies were cutting out annual dinners. After the war they might do something special. Mr. Loney said that the annual meeting might be made a purely business meeting, and the social side of the gathering omitted.

It was finally decided to leave the consideration of an annual dinner until after the conclusion of peace.

Private or Public.—Mr. Dick asked if a letter had been received from a certain chemist on the matter of cypher prescribing.

Mr. Forster: Yes; I have received a letter on the matter.

Mr. Dick: Then why is it not laid on the table for discussion? I protest against this suppression of correspondence.

Mr. Forster: The letter was addressed to me in my private capacity, and I will deal with it according to my judgment. It was addressed to me individually.

Mr. Dick: It deals with a very important matter, the use of cypher prescriptions, and certainly should have been with the official correspondence.

Mr. Dixson said that Mr. Forster might receive private letters from pharmacists, in fact, he very often did so, and his private correspondence need not form a part of the business of the Council.

Mr. Dick: The writer of the letter certainly led him to believe that this was a Council matter, and he was surprised that it was not treated as such. It affected the interests of all the Illawarra suburbs master pharmacists, and it was the Secretary of this Association who wrote on the matter.

Cypher Prescribing.—Mr. Dixson said that the subject of the letter was cypher prescribing. It stated that a certain medical man was in the habit of using cypher prescriptions that could only be dispensed by one firm in the city. He considered this a very reprehensible practice, and they had appealed to the B.M.A. on the matter, but had got no satisfaction. The case was an old-standing grievance. The doctor was said to receive a secret commission from the druggist for sending his prescriptions to this particular shop. Of course, proof was difficult, and the real solution of the difficulty would be for all pharmacists to refuse to have anything to do with cypher prescriptions.

Presentation to Captain Wadsworth.—On behalf of the members of the Council, Mr. Dixson presented to Captain Wadsworth a handsome cake dish and entree dish as a mark of the esteem of the members of the Council, on the occasion of his wedding. Captain Wadsworth suitably responded, and thanked the members for their handsome present.

Presentation to the Durban Club.—The Australian Ensign made for presentation to the Durban Army and Navy Club in token of appreciation of the hospitality shown Australian pharmacists was displayed, and also a plate which was to accompany the flag. The Council directed that the present shall be forwarded to Durban on the first opportunity.

The New South Wales Association of Master Pharmacists.

Annual Meeting.

Annual general meeting, held at the offices of Holt and Thompson, accountants, on January 17, 1918.

The following members were present:—Messrs. L. Tucker (in chair), A. Sadler, J. K. Wilson, S. E. Bradford, T. H. Dick, A. H. Reus, A. G. Short, H. R. Burnet, W. H. Baxter, H. W. Manning, J. L. Henderson, G. S. Ellis, C. F. Webster, H. C. Price, R. G. Marks, V. H. P. Olson, J. J. Geary, R. H. Cains, G. E. Lancaster, H. D. B. Cox, W. S. Park, Jr., Martin Meagher, J. Brokenshire, F. Lloyd, A. Weymouth, F. W. Emert. Apologies from Messrs. J. Dixon and H. C. Aiken.

The President welcomed Mr. H. D. B. Cox to their meeting, and expressed his pleasure at seeing him back amongst pharmacists again taking an active part in their organisations, and at his complete recovery from his recent accident. Mr. Cox thanked the President and members present for their hearty welcome.

President's Report.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—During the year just closed the following meetings were held:—(1) Confirmatory general meeting, February 13, 1917; (2) general meeting, September 13, 1917; (3) extraordinary general meeting, October 2, 1917; (4) fourteen committee meetings. The attendances at the committee meetings were as follows:—Louis Tucker (President), 12; Frank Lloyd (Vice-President), resigned, 7 (full attendance to date of resignation); John K. Wilson (Treasurer), 13; Alex. Sadler (new Vice-

President), 12; J. K. Brokenshire, 13; H. R. Burnet, 8; R. G. Marks, 12; Martin Meagher, 12; W. H. P. Olson, 8; H. C. Price, 2 (elected August 29, 1917); H. C. West, 5. Number of committee, 10; average attendance at meetings, 8; number of meetings held, 14. Briefly the matters which engaged the attention of your Committee in addition to matters of administrative detail were:—

Doctors Dispensing.—A circular was sent to all master pharmacists inviting opinion on the question of doctors dispensing, and asking for information on the evils resulting from this practice. A number of replies were received protesting against the doctor compounding his own medicines, and citing cases clearly showing the results of this iniquitous practice.

Gas and Electric Light Restrictions. — During the late strike, as was expected, the use of gas and electricity was severely restricted. Your Committee formed a deputation and waited upon the Gas Board and the Town Clerk, asking for the use of sufficient light for dispensing purposes. The requests were successful in both instances.

New Poisons Act.—Having heard that a new Poisons Bill was being drafted, a letter was forwarded to the Minister for Health, asking for a copy of the draft Bill. Reply was received that when it is available the request will be considered.

Early Closing.—The matter of an earlier closing hour for pharmacists has engaged the attention of the Committee throughout the year. When it was known that the Minister was about to amend the Early Closing Act a special general meeting was called to discuss a notice of motion in this connection. Subsequently, and as a result of this meeting, your Committee wrote, asking that chemists' shops and dispensaries, and Friendly Societies' dispensaries, be brought within the scope of the new Act, and that the closing hours be fixed as follows:—Monday to Thursday, 7.30 p.m.; Friday, 9 p.m.; Saturday, 1 p.m., with power to re-open from 7 until 9. The Minister was also asked to receive a deputation on the matter. The reply received was that no deputation was necessary at present.

Price List.—The Committee recently drew up and printed a price list for the general guidance of members, which has been issued to all members of the Association, and to other master pharmacists.

Award.—During the year an application was made by the Chemists' Assistants' Union to vary the existing award. Your Committee opposed this application, and, with the exception of slight alterations in regard to wages paid to fountain assistants, the hitherto existing award was allowed to stand. The members of this Association were thereby saved many hundreds of pounds.

Circular to Pharmacists.—A circular letter was addressed to master pharmacists not in the Association, asking them to consider the question of joining. The result of this appeal was an addition of 20 to the membership. It was decided to follow up this circular with another appeal in the New Year.

Secretary.—Mr. L. J. Thompson, of the firm of Messrs. Holt and Thompson, public accountants, was appointed Secretary to the Association last July. This has afforded the Association a central office in the city in which to meet, and from which business of the Association can be transacted. Your Committee feel confident that the secretarial work of the Association is now being conducted in a business-like and efficient manner, and will compare favourably with any similar organisation in pharmacy or out of it.

General.—In conclusion, the Committee places on record its appreciation of the letters received from members from time to time containing helpful suggestions of matters requiring consideration, and also approving of what has been done.

On behalf of the Committee.

LOUIS TUCKER, President.

Statement of Receipts and Payments from 31st January, 1917, to 31st December, 1917.

RECEIPTS.

1917.			
Jan. 31.			
Balance on hand, viz.:—			
Bank of New Zealand ..	£5 7 4		
Cash in hand	1 1 0		
		£6	8 4
Dec. 31.			
Subscriptions, Entrance Fees and Exchange		88	13 0
Advertising		2	0 0
		97	1 4
Balance—Overdrawn		3	1 4
		£100	2 8

PAYMENTS.

1917.			
Dec. 31.			
Secretary's Salary		£25	6 8
Legal Expenses		29	7 6
Printing and Stationery		26	3 1
Postages, Petties, and General Expenses		16	1 5
Rent		2	3 0
Subscription—Employers' Federation of New South Wales		1	1 0
		£100	2 8

LIABILITIES.

Bank Overdraft		£3	1 4
Subscription — Employers' Federation of New South Wales		5	5 0
Rent, Salary, and Petties due to December, 1917		4	7 2
Surplus		26	10 6
		£39	4 0

ASSETS.

Subscriptions Unpaid		£37	4 0
Typewriter		2	0 0
		£39	4 0

JOHN KERR WILSON, Hon. Treas.

JAMES DIXSON, Auditor.

The annual report and financial statements were received and adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected: — President, Mr. Frank Lloyd; Vice-President, Mr. A. Sadler; Treasurer, Mr. J. K. Wilson.

Committee.—Twelve nominations were received for the seven seats on the Committee.

Messrs. H. W. Manning and A. H. Reuss were appointed scrutineers.

The following members were elected: — Mr. W. H. Baxter (Bexley), Mr. T. Hyslop Dick (Strathfield),* Mr. H. C. Price (Chatswood),* Mr. W. S. Park, jun. (Chatswood), Mr. J. J. Geary (Arncliffe), Mr. C. F. Webster (Burwood), Mr. Martin Meagher (Redfern)*, Mr. L. Tucker (retiring President), Mr. J. Brockenshire, Mr. V. H. P. Olsen,* Mr. F. W. Emery, Mr. R. G. Marks.* The first seven were elected. (*Members of the retiring Committee.)

Notice of motion by Mr. J. K. Wilson was dealt with by which clause 47 of the Rules and Regulations was amended to provide for the election annually of an Incorporated Public Accountant as Auditor.

Votes of thanks were heartily accorded to Mr. Louis Tucker for the satisfactory manner in which he carried out his presidential duties, and to the Secretary for the amount and quality of his work during the last six months.

The matter of wholesale houses charging 6d. for cases and only allowing 4d. for returns was mentioned, and the Committee asked to go into the matter with a view to making a strong protest.

The question of a price list for dispensing charges was also referred to the Committee.

The following resolution, which was carried unanimously, concluded the business: — "That all matters affecting the business interests of pharmacists (as distinct from professional matters) are the peculiar province of this Association (except in so far as these are served by the specialised organisations), and this meeting is of opinion that the Association should not be hampered by interference in such matters by any other body."

Committee Meeting.

The Committee met on January 31st.

Present.—Messrs. F. Lloyd (in chair), W. H. Baxter, T. H. Dick, J. J. Geary, H. C. Price, W. S. Park, Jr., A. Sadler, M. Meagher, C. F. Webster, J. K. Wilson.

Public Hospital Dispensing.—Mr. H. C. Aitken, of Adelong, having written suggesting that some effort should be made to get the Public Hospitals Act amended in respect to dispensing to the same as the Private Hospitals Act, which states that it must be done by pharmacists registered under the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, the Committee discussed the matter and finally appointed a Sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. F. Lloyd, J. K. Wilson, and the Secretary, to investigate the Act, and report to the next meeting what steps would be necessary to amend the Act.

Charge for Cases. — In connection with the action of certain wholesale houses charging 6d. for cases, and only allowing 4d. on returns, a Sub-Committee was also formed for the purpose of waiting on the wholesalers and placing the views of the members before them, with a view to effecting some satisfactory alteration. Messrs. F. Lloyd, H. C. Price, and A. H. Reuss were appointed a Committee.

Price List. — A meeting was arranged for February 14th for the purpose of drawing up a price list for minimum dispensing charges.

L. J. THOMSON, Secretary.

Sydney Western Suburbs Pharmacists' Association.

The quarterly general meeting was held at Ashfield on January 29th, 1918, at 9.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Ball, Best, Boanas, Burnet, Dick, Emert, Hart, Ings, James, McKimm, L. Smith, Short, Wilson, and the President, Mr. Webster.

A letter was received from the secretary of New South Wales Association of Master Pharmacists, conveying the thanks of the committee for the copy of our drug price list, which had been very helpful in compiling their own list.

It was moved by Mr. L. Smith, seconded by Mr. Emert, that the drug price list issued by the New South Wales Association of Master Pharmacists take precedence over that issued by the local association. Carried.

The report of the sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Webster, Emert and Dick, appointed to formulate a scheme for the use of the word "Eutosal" was read. The report is as follows:—

Your sub-committee places before you the following statement of the position regarding *Eutosal.* This Association has always opposed the use of the German word *Aspirin* to designate the drug Acetyl Salicylic Acid, B.P., and as there was no short word in common use for it, adopted the suggestion that it should be called *Eutosal.* It was thought desirable that the same word should be in use throughout Australia, and for this and other reasons it was decided that the Federal Prime Minister should be asked to officially declare it, or some other word, the synonym for acetyl salicylic acid.

To strengthen our hands we asked for the co-operation of all other pharmaceutical organisations, both in New South Wales and other States. By most of these the suggestion was cordially approved, and letters sent to the Prime Minister were signed by the presidents of most of the New South Wales bodies, while letters were sent from the Pharmacy Boards and Pharmaceutical Societies of Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania to the Prime Minister, endorsing the views expressed therein. In consequence of the co-operation of these organisations this Association can no longer claim the sole right to decide what use shall be made of the word *Eutosal.*

In all our correspondence with the Prime Minister we made it clear that our object was not our own personal profit but the elimination of the German trade name *Aspirin.*

Copies of these letters have also been sent to the committee of the British Pharmacopœia, and the suggestion was made that the declaration by

that committee of a short and easy name for acetyl salicylic acid would be welcomed by pharmacists and public throughout the British Empire.

It is plain, therefore, that we cannot in good faith make any other commercial use of the name *Eutosal* than to throw it open for general use as a synonym for acetyl salicylic acid, B.P. No attempt can be made to restrict its use (for example, to pharmacists only), or to protect the price at which the drug is to be sold under that name.

Our objection to the use of the German name Aspirin still remains, even though its general use may seem to be permitted. Moreover, the legal position of users of the name Aspirin is by no means clear. We consider, therefore, that the general use of the name Aspirin for acetyl salicylic acid is inadvisable.

The sub-committee therefore make the following recommendations:—

(1) That having failed to induce the Prime Minister to declare any word to be the official synonym for acetyl-salicylic acid, steps be taken to bring the name "Eutosal" into general use as a synonym for acetyl-salicylic acid B.P. only.

(2) That all Pharmaceutical Associations that have endorsed the representations on the subject made to the Prime Minister be communicated with by letter and their consent asked to further action being taken.

(3) That no further steps be taken until a majority of the different associations' replies to such letter be received.

(4) That if and when such consent by majority be obtained, steps be taken to publish in trade papers that the word "Eutosal" will be used as a general synonym for acetyl-salicylic acid, and also that an effort be made to have an impersonal paragraph inserted simultaneously in the daily press for public information.

(5) That as far as possible every pharmacist who may use the name be advised to add the words acetyl-salicylic acid B.P., to comply with the requirements of the Pure Foods Act and as information to the public.

(6) That on the foregoing resolutions being carried into effect in whole or part, this Association disclaim any right in or responsibility for the use of the word "Eutosal."

Copies of these resolutions have been sent to all pharmaceutical associations throughout the Commonwealth, who have previously been communicated with upon the subject, and who have replied expressing approval of the course adopted in steps formerly taken in this matter.

Mr. Wilson moved, and Mr. McKimm seconded, that the report be approved and adopted, and the recommendations carried into effect. Carried.

Mr. W. J. Boanas was nominated for membership and unanimously elected.

An interesting discussion on a variety of topics then followed, the meeting closing about 11 p.m.

T. Hislop Dick, Hon. Sec.

Speeding Up Prosecutions.

The numerous cases of prosecution against storekeepers for the illegal sale of poisons has led to people asking why is this unusual activity on the part of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales. There are two good reasons for recent action. First, the Board for the first time in its existence has had funds sufficient to undertake the work and pay the salary of an Inspector; and, second, the alarming number of deaths from poison in New South Wales very clearly showed that it was high time that the lax state of things with regard to the sale of poisons should be ended.

Poison in Food Containers.

The serious nature of this offence is being realised by the Minister for Health, and although, according to the regulations of the Board of Health, this practice is prohibited, the Board have not hitherto taken any action to enforce the law in this matter. Action must be taken in such cases by an Inspector under the Pure Food Act. If the Inspector is too busy with adulteration cases to undertake the work, there is no good reason why Mr. Miller, the Inspector under the Poisons Act, should not be empowered to prosecute, and an offer to this effect will probably be made to the Board of Health. One thing is very certain. If the Minister for Health does not make good his statements to the public press, he will hear more of the matter in Parliament. Mr. Fitzgerald has expressed himself very strongly on the matter, and has promised that, not only shall proceedings be taken against offenders, but the maximum penalty shall be asked for in Court in each case. Carbolic acid must not be sold with a label "Tomato Sauce" on the bottle. This is a separate offence from the mere selling of the article without license or failing to label it poison.

Strange Poisoning Case.

Two girls were admitted to Sydney Hospital on February 14, suffering from poisoning with spirit of salts. They were employed at the Bacchus Marsh Milk Co.'s factory in Lackey-street, Darling Harbour, and were using the poison in connection with a tin making machine. According to their statement, they were poisoned by getting some of the liquid on their fingers and eating some biscuits with dirty hands. It is not considered possible that such serious consequences could arise by this means.

Medical Institutes.

The Medical Institutes of Sydney and district have formed a Union, the object being to protect their interests and in cases of dispute invoking the aid of the Arbitration Court for the settlement of their claims. Mr. J. Farrington, of the Ashfield Dispensary, is President, and Mr. H. S. Davy, of the Hurstville Dispensary, is the Secretary. The inaugural meeting was a large and a representative one. It was recently held at the Newtown Dispensary.

General News.

An Unlicensed Hospital was discovered by the police at Kensington recently. The keeper, a woman named Annie Turnbull, had been convicted in 1899 for illegally using an instrument

and was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. She was released in 1903, but since has been arrested on several occasions on similar charges and acquitted. At the Central Police Court on February 14th she was fined £50 with £3/9/- costs or six months' imprisonment. One patient in a serious condition was removed to the Coast Hospital.

Victims of "X."—This mysterious disease has been given as the cause of death in two cases recently at the Broken Hill Hospital. The local doctors believe that this disease is responsible for quite a number of deaths and hitherto it has been mistaken for meningitis or septicemia. One theory abroad is that it is a German disease which has been spread by means of cultures in various parts of the State. There is, however, no evidence at present to confirm any such view.

The weevil pest is causing great trouble to the State wherever any large quantities of wheat have been stored. Professor Lefroy is on a visit to Sydney and is experimenting with various volatile chemicals for the destruction of the insects without damaging the grain. What has commonly been used for this purpose in Sydney among wholesale druggists, whose stocks are liable to insect attack, has been carbon bisulphide. At Goulburn recently the clouds of weevils blown from the wheat stacks by a westerley wind caused great discomfort to both the patrons of the races and the horses. The insects bit like mosquitos, and fastened on to the flesh like ticks.

Poisoning with disinfectants is still common in Sydney. On February 9th a married woman aged 30 died at the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital from carbolic poisoning. A bottle of the disinfectant was found in her room, and a cup smelling of the substance was by her bedside. Several similar cases have recently occurred. In almost every case the poison has been procured from a grocer or storekeeper selling it without license. The bottles bear the name of the maker but not the seller, and are not conspicuously labelled poison. No convictions have followed these suicides, as there has not been clear evidence of the purchase of the poison from an unlicensed person.

Factories Act returns for New South Wales show an increase which is very gratifying; 123 new factories have been registered, making a total of 5333. Under the head of "Drugs and Chemicals" fifteen new factories are stated to have been established. The total number of hands employed is given as 117,732, of whom a little over one-third are females. There is an increasing demand for locally made goods, but this partly arises from the difficulty in obtaining imported articles. Capitalists are afraid to launch out too extensively in new manufacturing industries, as they doubt being given full support when the war is over and imports are as freely flowing into Australia as before the war. Already there is every reason to believe that German goods have recently found their way to Sydney through neutral countries, or from United States branches of German houses.

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on Wednesday, February 13.

Present—The President (Mr. C. E. Towl) in the chair; and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver, Jewkes, and Sayer.

The minutes of the meeting held on January 9 were read and confirmed.

Returning Officer's Report. — The Returning Officer forwarded a notification reporting that Messrs. A. R. Bailey and W. M. Jewkes, the retiring members of the Board, had been re-elected for a further term of three years. A copy of the report was forwarded to the Chief Secretary, and an intimation was received, in reply, stating that at a meeting of the Executive Committee held on February 5, the re-election of Messrs. Bailey and Jewkes had been approved, and that a notification to that effect would appear in the "Government Gazette" of February 13.

Election of President.—Mr. Bailey, who was voted to the chair during the temporary absence of the President, stated that he had great pleasure in moving the re-election of Mr. Towl, whose judgment and tact had been of great service to the Board during the past 12 months. Mr. Fleay said that he had much pleasure in seconding the motion. Mr. Buckhurst said that whilst fully appreciating the good work Mr. Towl was doing, he would like to see Mr. Bailey occupying the presidential chair. Mr. Bailey said that Mr. Towl was doing such excellent work, as president, that it would be in the best interests of pharmacy for him to occupy the position for a further term. The motion was carried unanimously, and Mr. Towl resumed the chair. He thanked the members for their renewed confidence, and stated that at any time the members desired he should do so, he would be only too glad to make way for someone else.

Election of Hon. Treasurer.—On the motion of Mr. Fleay, seconded by Mr. Jewkes, Mr. Bailey was re-appointed Hon. Treasurer for the ensuing 12 months.

Correspondence.—Letters Outwards—Nos. 17 to 103 were laid on the table.

Messrs. Thos. Whiffen and Sons Ltd., London, wrote stating that in response to the Board's request, they had taken immediate steps to put up strychnine exported to Australia in the regulation poison bottle. They had also decided, in order to meet the requirements of the Commerce Act, to mark all their labels "one ounce net."

The Secretary of the Shire of Tambo wrote asking what conditions he had to comply with in purchasing a drum of arsenic for weed destruction. Informed that the chief obligations under the Poisons Act were upon the seller of the poison, but that the responsibility as to the proper custody of poison rested with the purchaser.

A pharmacist submitted a round, smooth blue bottle, which had been sent out by another chemist as a container of lysol. He asked whether this bottle complied with the provisions of the Poisons Act. It was decided that the

bottle was not in conformity with the Board's regulations, inasmuch as it was not ribbed or fluted, so as to render it distinguishable by touch from an ordinary medicine bottle. The Registrar was instructed to communicate with the pharmacist who used the bottle, pointing out that he had not complied with the requirements of the Act.

A country pharmacist brought under notice the sale of certain poisons by a local storekeeper. The Registrar stated that he had replied giving the information asked for, and offering to send the inspector to the district. This action was endorsed.

The Sydney Western Suburbs' Pharmacists' Association wrote, asking for the Board's approval of a proposal to adopt generally throughout Australia the word "Eutosal" as a synonym for Acetyl Salicylic Acid, B.P. It was resolved to reply that whilst the matter was not one which came strictly within the province of the Board, the members saw no objection to the adoption of the word "Eutosal" as one of the synonyms of Acetyl Salicylic Acid, B.P. The President remarked that "Acetosal" was a much better word in his opinion.

Mr. F. C. Crawford applied for an extension of the permit to carry on the business of his late brother (Mr. J. A. E. Crawford), at 224 Clarendon-street, South Melbourne. Owing to so many pharmacists being away at the war, the executors had found it difficult to dispose of the business. It was resolved that the permit be extended for a further period of six months.

Applications for Registration.—The following applicants having passed the Final Examination in December, 1917, were registered:—Ruby O. Cruise, Grant Street, Alexandra; and Jean Grace Rountree, Hamilton.

Enrolment of Managers.—During the absence of Mr. A. W. F. Vale, pharmacist, Sydney-road, Brunswick, Mr. E. H. Charles was enrolled as manager.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered. — The following apprenticeship indentures were registered:—Henry H. Wilson, to B. Farrer, Melbourne; Thomas F. Newton, to C. Westwood, Malvern; Albert G. Davis, to W. J. Davis, Preston; Edith E. Barrett, to A. R. Bain, St. Kilda; Elizabeth R. Simpson, to M. A. Bignell, Carlton; William R. Bell, to T. H. Mann, Warracknabeal; C. Saleeba, to J. H. Lakeland, Kew; Leo. F. Cox, to A. W. L. Whittle, Oakleigh; Clarence F. H. Beck, to F. Lee, Prahran. The indentures of A. E. Bell were transferred from R. W. Beddome to W. B. Perry, Murrumbeena.

Poisons Licenses.—The following licenses under the Poisons Act were granted:—Alice Winter, Winterville; Joseph F. Cotter, Underbool; Eliza M. Madder, Ouyen; Bertha Simering, Murrayville; Eugene Fisher, Murbeen. In connection with one of the applications, a pharmacist drew attention to the fact that the applicant visited his town, and canvassed for orders. He therefore objected to the issue of the licence. The President pointed out that the licence did not entitle the holder to sell poisons within a radius of 4 miles from a registered chemist. The application was in order, and the Board had no power to refuse to issue the licence.

Erasure of Names.—The names of the following deceased pharmacists were erased from the Pharmaceutical Register:—James Dunlop Boyd, Bendigo (died 9/1/18); Josiah Long, Balaclava (died 21/1/18); William J. Bowen, St. Kilda (died 4/1/18).

Police Reports.—The police notified three poisoning cases—one of Septol, one of Carbosyl, and one of Strychnine. In each case the requirements of the Poisons Act were complied with.

Appointment of Auditors.—Messrs. John Bishop and F. G. Wilson, the retiring auditors, were reappointed for the current year.

Appointment of Examiners. — The following examiners were appointed for the year 1918:—

Preliminary Examination.—Rev. H. A. Brooksbank, B.A.

Intermediate Examination (Chemistry and Practical Chemistry).—Dr. Sidney Plowman and Mr. B. L. Stanton; Materia Medica — Dr. F. Hobill Cole; Botany—Rev. Canon Hart, M.A.

Final Examination. — Practical Dispensing—Messrs. Buckhurst, Fleay, and Gulliver; Section 1 (Pharmacy Paper)—Mr. A. E. Sayer; Section 2 (Oral)—Messrs. Bailey, Jewkes, and Towl; Section 3 (Written and Practical)—Dr. Sidney Plowman and Mr. B. L. Stanton.

Recognition of Colleges of Pharmacy. — On the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Sayer the following Institutions were recognised by the Board as Colleges of Pharmacy within the meaning of the Medical Act, 1915, Part III.:—College of Pharmacy, Melbourne; School of Mines, Ballarat; School of Mines, Bendigo.

Approval was given for the appointment of Mr. David Paton, Ph.C., as Lecturer in Botany and Materia Medica at the School of Mines, Bendigo.

The Director of the School of Mines, Bendigo, stated that in recent chemistry examination papers, questions on physics had been asked which were outside the domain of chemistry. The examiner in chemistry forwarded a report stating that in no case were questions asked outside of the College syllabus. It was resolved to forward a reply stating that, in the opinion of the Board, there was no justification for the complaint. The examiners in all cases were most careful to set questions strictly within the limits of the syllabus.

Annual Report of the Board.—The Registrar reported that since the last meeting the annual report had been issued, and copies forwarded to members of Parliament and the various Government officials.

Audited Financial Statement. — The financial statement for the year 1917, which had been forwarded to the auditors, was returned by them with a certificate as to its correctness. A copy of the statement had been forwarded to the Chief Secretary.

Legal Opinion.—The question having arisen at a previous meeting as to whether the words "personal application" in lines 11 and 12 of Section 90 of the Medical Act, 1915, meant that anyone applying to have his name restored to the Phar-

maceutical Register must apply in person, it was decided to submit the matter for legal opinion. The solicitor now advised that he had carefully considered the question, and had come to the conclusion that the application could be either written or made in person. If written, it must be signed by the applicant himself. If, however, the Board had no means of checking the applicant's signature, or had any doubt as to the genuineness of the signature, it should require the applicant to furnish evidence of identity or to attend in person if necessary.

Grocers and the Sale of Phenyle.—Correspondence was received from the Grocers' Association of Victoria, and other phenyle manufacturers, requesting the Board to allow some concession regarding the use of bottles now in general use as containers of phenyle. It was pointed out that manufacturers had not been able to secure supplies of the regulation bottle, and that large stocks of the bottles which were formerly approved of by the Board were still on hand. The request was made that grocers might be allowed to work off the existing stocks of bottles, and that proceedings should not be taken during the currency of the war. A letter dealing with the same subject was received from the secretary of the Australian Glass Manufacturers Co. Ltd., stating that, in his opinion, it would be a reasonable concession to allow, say, 12 months to elapse before enforcing the new regulation. The company had decided not to supply any of the old style of phenyle bottles in future, and it had now made arrangements to commence manufacturing and distributing the regulation bottles to manufacturers.

After careful consideration, it was resolved that the Board could not see its way to accede to the request of the Grocers' Association to allow the indiscriminate sale of phenyle in all classes of bottles during the currency of the war. It was decided, however, that under the circumstances it would be a reasonable concession to allow the class of bottles previously approved of by the Board to be used until the 31st December, 1918 but to point out that after that date the new regulations would require to be strictly complied with.

Prosecutions.—It was reported that W. H. Hollow, chemist, Fitzroy, was fined £4, with £3 16s. costs, at the Fitzroy Court on January 30, for two infringements of the Poisons Act, 1915. Other questions dealing with inquiries which had been made were considered in committee.

The March Final Examination.—The Registrar reported that there was likely to be an exceptionally large number of candidates for the March Final Examination, commencing on Monday, March 4, and that it would be necessary to make special arrangements regarding the attendance of examiners, and the purchase of additional apparatus. It was decided that the whole of the Board should attend at the examination in practical pharmacy on March 4, and that the registrar be authorised to procure the required apparatus and equipment.

Venereal Diseases Advisory Committee. — Mr. Buckhurst reported that on the previous day he had attended a meeting of the Venereal Diseases Advisory Committee, which was held at the house of Professor Sir Harry Allen. Dr. Robertson submitted a report on the administration of the Act, and a general discussion ensued in regard to the provision of the necessary accommodation for infected persons. Mr. Buckhurst drew attention to the large number of quacks, who were alleged to be undertaking the treatment of venereal disease. He also asked that some steps might be taken to prevent a certain class of medical men advertising that they treated venereal disease. He said that pharmacists as a body were loyally carrying out the Act, and that it was due to them that some steps in the direction indicated should be taken. The Committee promised to give careful consideration to these requests.

Publication of Pharmaceutical Register. — A communication was received from the Under-Secretary, stating that the Honourable the Treasurer desired a report regarding the recommendation of the Royal Commission that the Pharmaceutical Registrar should only be printed once in every five years, and that supplementary lists only should be published at the end of each year. The Registrar read the report which had been forwarded to the Government, pointing out that the estimated annual saving of £12 would only be effected at the cost of great public inconvenience, and that difficulties were bound to arise in connection with the annual election of the Board, proof of registration in prosecutions under the Medical Act and Poisons Act, and in checking the applications of those entitled to be registered under reciprocity agreements. In any case, it was considered that the list of licensed dealers in poisons should be published annually, and that if the Government could not see its way to print the register in the "Gazette," the Board would have to undertake the printing of the list itself. The suggestion was made that if authority were given for the list to be printed by the Government Printer by Ministerial direction without actually gazetting it, there would be considerable saving.

Exemption from Preliminary Examination.—The following applicants submitted Junior or Senior Public Examination Certificates of the Melbourne University, and applied for exemption from the Preliminary Examination: — Elizabeth M. Round, Margaret M. Cruise, Eileen R. Burton, Cyril T. Ryan, Edith M. Hardy, Dorothy D. S. Young. The applications were granted.

General Business.—It was decided that the next meeting of the Board should be held on Monday, March 18, in order that the March examination results might be dealt with.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Bailey) submitted the monthly financial statement showing a credit balance of £85 13s. Accounts amounting to £71 17s. 9d. were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday, February 6, at 10.30 a.m.

Present.—The Vice-President (Mr. H. B. Taylor), in the chair; and Messrs. Bailey, Francis,

Gabriel, Kernot, Lee, Leete, Owen, and Pickford. Apologies for non-attendance were received from Messrs. Champion and Imes.

Correspondence. — A communication was received from the State War Council intimating that the question of paying the college fees of a student who had been incapacitated whilst on active service was under consideration.

Mr. F. N. Pleasance, Hon. Treasurer of the Craig Fund, wrote acknowledging with thanks receipt of Council's donation of £5 5s. towards the fund.

Mr. J. H. Rountree, Hamilton, wrote asking if the prices fixed by the Federal Government for infants' food and so forth took into account the question of freight and other charges which country pharmacists had to pay. Informed that under the Prices Order, the cost of transportation was allowed to be added to the prices fixed.

A country pharmacist wrote asking for information regarding the manufacture of potash from ashes, large quantities of which were available in his locality. This was supplied.

The Metropolitan Chemists' Association wrote, intimating that it was proposed to present the college with an additional Honour Board, containing the names of those who had been accepted for active service abroad, but whose names were not eligible for inclusion on the Honour Board, presented by Mr. E. L. Fisher. The object of the association was to erect a board containing the names of the sons and daughters of pharmacists, and those who were actually engaged in retail pharmacy, but who were not registered chemists, or who had not served an apprenticeship. It was resolved that a reply be sent stating that the Council would be very pleased to accept the Honour Board referred to, and to place it in a suitable position in the college building.

The Secretary of the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association brought under notice the fact that certain lodges had approached chemists with a proposal regarding repeats of prescriptions. The letter stated that although nothing might eventuate from the proposal, it was thought advisable to acquaint the Council with what was being done. It was resolved to acknowledge the letter with thanks.

Mr. F. H. Campbell, Hon. Secretary of the Victorian Branch of the Australian Chemical Institute, wrote stating that in no case had admission to the Institute been refused to pharmacists who were able to produce satisfactory evidence regarding the additional knowledge of chemistry which the constitution of the A.C.I. required. Mr. Bailey said he thought that the letter was somewhat vague, and it was resolved to communicate with Mr. Campbell, and ask for definite information as to how far the pharmaceutical diploma course would carry a pharmacist who desired to become a member of the Institute.

A country member wrote stating that he was desirous of taking out a patent for a certain line which he was placing on the market. He desired to know whether it would be well for him to consult a solicitor. Informed that it would be unwise to attempt to put a patent through except under proper legal advice.

A pharmacist inquired whether it was allowable to use methylated spirits in compounding B.P. liniments. A reply was sent stating that under the Health Act Regulations the only liniments which were allowed to be compounded with methylated spirits were:—

Lin. Aconite.
Lin. Belladonae.
Lin. Camph. Ammon.
Lin. Saponis.

The Prime Minister's Department wrote asking that a copy of each issue of the Journal might be forwarded to the High Commissioner's Office in London. The Secretary was instructed to comply with this request.

Capt. J. B. George, Perth, wrote forwarding a donation towards the A. W. Craig Fund.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were balloted for and elected:—

Associate Members. — Joan Fowler, Hoddle-street, Elsternwick; Winifred Cook, Victoria-street, Eaglehawk; Carl Broberg, 204 Albert-street, East Melbourne.

Apprentice Member.—Thomas L. Sayle, Sandringham.

Committee Report.

Business and Finance Committee.—The Committee met on Thursday, January 17, at 11.30 a.m. The Vice-President (Mr. H. B. Taylor) occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. Imes, Owen and Pickford. Dr. Plowman also attended at the request of the Committee. An apology for non-attendance was received from Mr. Bailey.

The Class of Sanitation.—The Secretary reported that, owing to the holidays, the full syllabus of the proposed lectures had not yet been received from Dr. Johnston. The holidays had also interfered with the enrolment of members. Up to the present only two or three tentative inquiries had been made. He thought that if the class were postponed for a month or so there would be a better chance of getting the required number.

On the motion of Mr. Pickford, seconded by Mr. Imes, it was resolved that the class be held over for the time being.

Financial Statement.—The Hon. Treasurer laid on the table the financial statements of the College and Society and the various funds. These were read and considered and ordered to be forwarded to the auditor for report.

College Equipment and Repairs.—The committee made an inspection of the College, and authorised the following work to be undertaken:—

Large Laboratory. — New matting to be obtained; estimated to cost about £7.

In order to provide additional *locker accommodation* in the large laboratory, which the lecturer stated was urgently required, the committee resolved to accept a tender to erect 36 new drawers at a cost of 7/6 each, exclusive of locks. Price £13/10/-.

Telephone Communication.—It was resolved that the office be connected with the council room by telephone and a push bell.

Lecturer's Room.—It was resolved that a working bench for the use of the lecturer be erected on the east wall of the lecturer's room. Gas to be connected, but water and sewerage connections to be deferred for the time being, the lecturer stating that he could use the sink in the museum.

Lecture Room.—A glass re-agent cupboard to be erected in the lecture theatre behind the dais. Dimensions 5ft. 1in. by 2ft. 6in.

The seating accommodation in the lecture theatre to be strengthened with 3 by 1¼ kauri supports.

Small Laboratory.—To remove three earthenware sinks not connected with the sewerage and transfer them to the large laboratory. To replace three zinc sinks which have corroded beyond repair. The sink space in the small laboratory to be covered with kauri in order to provide more bench accommodation. The estimated cost of the last three items was £18.

Ladies' Lavatory.—It was resolved that the small room in the corridor used as a ladies' lavatory be painted white, and that linoleum be placed on the floor.

Cleaning.—The Secretary was authorised to have the walls dusted and necessary painting done in the main corridor and the gent's lavatory.

It was resolved that the walls of the lecture room and large laboratory be not calcimined this year.

Laboratory Accommodation.—The question of further laboratory accommodation for medical students was considered, but pending information as to the exact number of the class for 1918 the matter was deferred.

The Roof.—The Secretary reported that the roof over the museum and the old council room was in very bad repair, and was constantly leaking; many of the slates were broken, and the roof had sagged in. In order to prevent the water coming through it had been necessary to put a tar composition over certain portions of the roof. The committee decided that owing to the present high cost of galvanised iron it would not be possible to re-roof this portion of the building at present.

The meeting then adjourned.

H. B. Taylor, Chairman.

The Vice-President reported that most of the works authorised by the committee had been carried out. Owing to the exorbitant cost, the proposed extension of the telephone service had not been put in hand. Regarding the proposed course of lectures on sanitation, it had been found desirable to postpone this to a later date. If the entries were satisfactory, the class would probably start immediately after the Easter vacation. On the motion of Mr. Lee, seconded by Mr. Bailey, the report of the committee was received and adopted.

Audited Financial Statements.—The Hon. Treasurer laid on the table the audited financial statements of the Society, the College, and the Journal for the year 1917, with a certificate from the auditors as to their correctness. On the motion of Mr. Pickford, seconded by Mr. Lee, the statements were received and adopted and ordered to be circulated among members through the medium of the Journal.

Retiring Members of the Council.—The Secretary reported that the members of the Council who retired by effluxion of time were Major Cossar, Mr. H. B. Taylor, Mr. E. G. Owen, and Mr. C. G. Imes. The returning officer had fixed February 14 as the day for receiving nominations, and March 7 as the date of election.

Annual Report for 1917.—The Secretary laid on the table the draft annual report of the Council for the year 1917. This was duly received, and on the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Lee, was ordered to be printed and circulated among members.

Opening of the College Session. — It was reported that the College session had opened on Monday, February 4, with a class of 41 students. The highest previous number of pharmaceutical students since the college had been opened was 36, whilst the average for the past 37 years was 23. The existing accommodation in the laboratory was taxed to its utmost capacity, and there was no room for any additional students.

The Vice-President stated that, judging by the number of apprentices who had registered during the past two years, the Council would have to take into consideration the question of extending the present laboratory accommodation. He proposed to ask the lectorial staff at a later date to forward suggestions relative to this matter to the Council for consideration.

Sixty-first Annual Meeting.—It was decided to hold the 61st annual meeting at the College on Tuesday, March 5, at 8.30 p.m., and to place on the notice paper, in addition to the ordinary business, the following items:—

(1) The adoption of "Eutosal" as the official synonym for Acetyl Salicylic Acid, B.P.

(2) The question of lodge dispensing.

(3) Chemists' Wages Board.

Bicarbonate of Soda. — A letter was received from the Chief Prices Commissioner relative to Prices Order 231 (Bicarbonate of Soda). The letter stated that it had been decided that this Order referred only to commercial Bicarbonate of Soda, and was not intended to apply to such as Howard's specially pure Bicarbonate of Soda used for pharmaceutical or medicinal purposes.

Synonym for Aspirin. — The Sydney Western Suburbs Pharmacists' Association forwarded a copy of a series of resolutions which had been passed at a general meeting of the association with regard to the adoption of the word "Eutosal" as a synonym for Acetyl Salicylic Acid. The Council was asked, along with other pharmaceutical organisations, to endorse the adoption of this word as a suitable synonym, and to take the necessary steps in order to bring it into general use.

Mr. Owen pointed out that for many years Victorian pharmacists had been using the word "Spirol" as a synonym for Aspirin. He desired to work in harmony with the other States, but he would much have preferred that the word "Spirol" had been generally adopted. Mr. Bailey said he did not like the word "Eutosal"—he would like to see "Spirol" adopted instead. Mr. Leete said that Spirol had been registered as a trade-mark by the Sigma Co. Mr. Pick-

ford said that under these circumstances it would be useless to suggest the adoption of "Spirol" as the official synonym. It was resolved to forward a reply stating that the Council was quite willing to co-operate in the matter, and would do its utmost to ensure the general adoption of the word "Eutosal."

Lecturer's Reports. — The following reports were received from the lecturer to medical students in materia medica and pharmacy, and to dental students in chemistry and practical chemistry:—

MEDICAL STUDENTS' CLASS.
MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

I have the honour to submit a report upon the work done at the Melbourne College of Pharmacy in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy by the class of third year University students in medicine during the past session.

The number attending the class was 75. This is unprecedented, and the accommodation of the College was strained to the utmost. If these numbers are likely to be maintained in the future, some structural alterations and additions must be made to accommodate the class. The work originally was spread over the three terms of the University session, but the time was first reduced to two terms, and of late years to one. As a consequence it has to be conducted under high pressure. The class responded during the past session in an excellent manner, and showed a keenness in their work which was very commendable. Their attendance has been regular, and their conduct, as a whole, good. Tested by the results of the annual University examination, they have taken full advantage of their opportunities. Seventy-two finally sat for the examination, and no less than 66 passed. Many of these obtained honour marks, and one woman student, H. E. Kincaid, D.Sc. obtained 95 per cent.

Owing to war conditions there has been difficulty in obtaining sufficient sets of metric weights and measures for the use of the class; but during the last session for the first time each student could be furnished with a complete set. Consequently the metric system has been almost exclusively used in the practical work, and students were strongly urged to employ it only in their future practice. As, however, the majority of practitioners still prescribe in terms of the Imperial system, that system was also taught, and a few prescriptions for practical dispensing were written in Imperial system terms in order to familiarise the members of the class with it. Students, as future practitioners, will therefore write their prescriptions in accordance with the metric system, and will also be enabled to read and understand prescriptions written by other practitioners in accordance with the Imperial system. I append a copy of the paper set at the recent University examination.

SIDNEY PLOWMAN, Lecturer.

DENTAL STUDENTS.
CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

I have the honour to report upon the work done in Chemistry and Practical Chemistry at the College of Pharmacy by the class of first year students preparing for the degree in Dental Science of the Melbourne University.

In addition to the dental students, the class included those pharmaceutical students who adopted the advice given in the College syllabus to attend the class for preparatory instruction before entering for the full pharmaceutical course. The class numbered 15 dental students and 8 preparatory students. The course consists of one lecture and one afternoon's practical work during every week of the whole University session. The attendance has been good and the conduct excellent. As is very commonly the case in first year classes, the dental students taken together did not exhibit the full amount of keenness and zeal I could have wished, but the pharmaceutical students showed every desire to take full advantage of their opportunities. Nevertheless the results of the annual examination by the Dental Board were satisfactory. A copy of the paper set at that examination is appended.

SIDNEY PLOWMAN, Lecturer.

Military Matters.—Two letters were received from Major Cossar from London, stating that he had arrived there safely after a rather exciting passage, and had been received very cordially by military and pharmaceutical officials who were doing everything in their power to facilitate his work. He was very pleased to be able to say that arrangements had now been made to grant commissions to pharmacists on active service. Twelve pharmacists in France and England, and nine in Egypt, were about to be granted commissioned rank. He was very glad to be able to report that this vexed question was about to be settled.

A number of letters were received from pharmacists who were on active service in different parts of the world, and these were ordered to be summarised and printed in the Journal. The Secretary stated that he had officially acknowledged the kind hospitality extended to the group of pharmacists who recently left for India by the Natal Pharmacy Board and the local Pharmaceutical Associations.

Notice of Motion.—Mr. Lee gave notice that at the next meeting he would move—

(1) That two Vice-Presidents be elected annually instead of one, as at present; and

(2) That the present constitution of committees be altered.

General Business.—The Secretary laid on the table the determination of the dispensaries' Wages Board; the Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement; accounts were passed for payment; and the meeting adjourned.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Training of Senior Cadets.

It is probably well known to most chemists that the Defence Authorities require cadets to drill on Saturday mornings in their employers' time, and, while this arrangement may suit some firms, it is generally agreed that it inconveniences master pharmacists and others very considerably. The Victorian Employers' Federation interested itself in the matter, and made representations to the Authorities, which have had the effect of modifying the regulations, and it has been decided "that Area Officers should confer with employers, and make the best arrangements possible." The V.E.F. considers that, in place of Saturdays, Tuesday would be a more suitable day to employers to hold drills, and that instead of drills occurring in what one might term the middle of the working hours in any day, that the drills be called at a time that would allow of them being completed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It is pointed out this arrangement would mean that the employer would only lose the services of a cadet for the actual time occupied in drilling, and that occupied in reaching the parade ground. It further considers in respect to the twelve one-hour drills which were formerly held at night, but were now to be held in the employers' time, that they should be altered to six two-hour drills so as to further minimise the number of times a cadet will be absent from employment during the year. As it is the intention of the Metropolitan Chemists' Association to act in concert with the V.E.F., the opinion of pharmacists on the above question is desired.

Alterations in Retail Price List.

The following alterations in the M.C.A. Price List have been made by the Central Committee:—

Arnold's Balsam	1/-
Condy's Crystals	2/-
Coutt's Acid, small	4/-
Creme Simon	2/-
Cuticura Soap	1/9
Eades' Pills	2/-
Kay's Essence	1/3 and 1/9
Kruschen Salts	2/6
Kruse's Fluid Magnesia (now on the P.A.T.A. 9/- doz. wholesale)	1/-
Orlex Compound—	
Blue Seal	2/6
Red Seal	3/-
Piver's Powders	4/9
Piver's Perfumes	6/6
Rowland's Macassar Oil	5/-
Sigma Cotton Wool—8 oz.	2/6
" " " 16 oz.	4/6
St. Jacob's Oil	1/6 and 3/-
Thermogene	1/6
R. & G.'s Veloute	2/3
Royal Vinolia Shaving Sticks	1/3
Wonderwool	2/6
Wright's Coal Tar Soap	10d.
Purple Crystals .. 30 grains, 3d.; 1 dram, 6d.	
S.V.M. pint	1/-

The monthly meeting was held at the College of Pharmacy on 19th February. The president (Mr. J. F. Hughes), presided. The question of the training of senior cadets was considered, and it was resolved to co-operate with the Victorian Employers' Federation in any representations that might be made to the Defence authorities relative to having the Regulations modified.

It was reported that members of the association were making a liberal response to the appeal for donations towards the Honor Board which it was proposed to present to the College of Pharmacy.

The Federal Prices Commissioner wrote intimating that the Prices order re Bi-carbonate of Soda did not refer to Howard's Bi-carbonate of Soda and similar chemically pure kinds intended for medicine use.

Sale of Morphine to a Nurse.

The St. Arnaud Hospital Committee, on February 4, dealt with a report from the house surgeon, relative to a disputed account of £1/5/2 for morphia sulphate and three dental needles, supplied to the late matron of the hospital by Messrs. F. Longmore and Co., chemists, Melbourne. The doctor stated that he knew nothing about the order, and that he had not authorised the purchase of morphia. He added that it was an offence under the Poisons Act for a pharmacist to supply morphia to anyone without an order from a qualified practitioner. A resolution was moved that the matter be brought under the notice of the Pharmacy Board. After some discussion, it was resolved to write to Mr. Longmore, and ask him for an explanation as to how he came to supply the morphia without a doctor's order.

Queensland.

Pharmacy Board of Queensland.

The Board met at Brisbane on January 10.

Present.—The President (Mr. A. B. Chater), in the chair, and Messrs. Forbes, Mackay, Ward, Park, Clarke, and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Letters were received from Messrs. A. O'Reilly, R. O'Reilly, R. G. Dalrymple, and E. P. Evans, notifying their change of address.

Applications for Registration.—Messrs. A. McKee, Brisbane, and F. E. Norris, Toowoomba, applied for registration under the Pharmacy Act 1917. Informed that they could not be registered until the new bye-laws were gazetted.

Pharmacy Act 1917.—The Registrar, Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., wrote, asking for information as to the interpretation the Board placed on several sections of the new Act. Informed that, until the bye-laws were gazetted, information on the points asked for could not be given. The Registrar stated that he did not think the new Act would interfere with the existing Reciprocity Agreement.

Deputation to Home Secretary.—A communication was received from the Home Secretary stating that, as the Government had already appointed its four nominees on the new Pharmacy Board, there was no necessity to receive a deputation from the present Board in reference to the matter.

Breach of Pharmacy Act.—A chemist in a country district wrote, drawing attention to a case in which a branch shop was being carried on by an unqualified person. He asked the Board to take action. The Registrar was instructed to refer the writer to Section 26 of the Pharmacy Act 1917.

Finance.—The audited financial statement for the year 1917 was laid on the table, and received. Accounts amounting to £3 3s. were passed for payment.

Pharmaceutical Register.—The Registrar submitted a draft of the Pharmaceutical Register for 1918, which was ordered to be published. The Registrar stated that the list was a true copy of the Register, but that several of the addresses were known not to be correct, as the Board had not been officially notified of the alteration of the addresses in accordance with the Act. He pointed out that, under the new Act, every pharmacist was under an obligation to notify his change of address to the Board.

Bye-laws.—Messrs. Chater, Mackey, and the Registrar were appointed a sub-committee to draw up bye-laws for the election of three members of the Board.

In the absence of bye-laws, the Board was asked whether a lad was eligible to enter into apprenticeship indentures. It was pointed out that, until the new bye-laws were adopted, a definite reply could not be given, but the Registrar was instructed to unofficially advise the applicant that

there was nothing to prevent the apprenticeship indentures being signed.

In another case, a student inquired whether a certificate to the effect that he had passed in four subjects of the Preliminary Examination would be accepted by the new Board, and if he would be allowed to sit for the remaining subjects. The application was a verbal one. Informed that the matter would be considered if the applicant submitted his case in writing.

Widows' Clause.—Mrs. George Watkins, widow of the late Geo. Watkins, applied for permission to carry on her business in co-operation with Mr. G. J. Mackey for a period of twelve months. The application was granted.

General Business.—It was resolved that the last date for receiving entries for the March Preliminary Examination be February 15.

The Registrar was granted leave of absence for about one month.

The Editor of the *Chemist and Druggist* wrote, asking for a photo of the new Board. The letter was received, and ordered to be forwarded to the new Board as soon as it was constituted.

Pending the appointment of the new Board, the office-bearers and examiners who were elected on January 11, 1917, were re-elected.

The Board then adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

COUNCIL MEETING, JANUARY 17TH, 1918.

Present: The President (Mr. R. C. Park), Messrs. T. J. Rutter, A. B. Chater, T. J. F. Costin, J. A. Minnis, H. I. C. Dent, G. J. Mackay, H. E. Crease.

Minutes of the Previous Meeting read and confirmed.

Outward Letters: Approved.

Inward Letters:

From Mr. S. Lloyd resigning his membership. —This was left on the table until the next meeting.

From the Home Secretary conveying Christmas greetings.

From the Pharmaceutical Council of West Australia conveying season's greetings.

From Mr. W. J. Wellington acknowledging the gift from the chemists of Brisbane and district.

From the Department of Public Instruction, stating that subsidy up to £350 would be allowed to the College of Pharmacy conditional on earning it.

Mr. Dent said it was very gratifying to know that after the request for increase of subsidy had been twice turned down, that the deputation of the Council, backed by such influential Members of Parliament, had succeeded in obtaining it. It showed the importance of the Society as a factor to be considered in the estimation of the Government.

Financial: Statement for December. This was read by the Treasurer and laid on the table.

Election: Mr. J. F. P. Morris, of Townsville, was elected a member.

Nomination: Miss Lyle Scowen was nominated for membership.

Meeting terminated.

College of Pharmacy.

The College Committee met at Brisbane on January 17.

Present—Messrs. Chater (in the chair), Lunn, G. W. Ward, Mackay, Forbes, Park, Dent, Cowley, and the Secretary, J. W. Ward.

Permit to Use Still.—Mr. Wm. Davis having presented a still to the college, the necessary permit was obtained from the Customs Department.

Certificates.—It was resolved that no certificates be given to candidates who passed when competing for the prizes offered by Messrs. Chater and Lenman.

Government Subsidy.—A letter was received from the Under-Secretary, stating that the Government had re-instated the subsidy of the college on the previous basis, namely, £ for £ up to £350.

The Financial Statement for the year ending 31st December, 1917, which had been duly audited, was received and adopted.

Appointment of Officers.—Mr. R. C. Cowley, director, and Mr. J. W. Ward, secretary, were reappointed for the ensuing year at the previous salaries. Mr. J. C. Ward was appointed auditor. With regard to the appointment of secretary, Mr. Park proposed, and Mr. Dent seconded, that the appointment should be only until the new subcommittee was appointed. An amendment was moved by Mr. Mackay, and seconded by Mr. Lunn, that as the other positions had been filled for 12 months, that of the secretary should be for the same period. The amendment was carried, Messrs. Mackay, Ward, Forbes, and Lunn voting in favour, and Messrs. Park and Dent against.

College Class.—It was resolved that the college class commence on March 6. The time-table in operation for 1917 was adopted for 1918

Constitution of the College.—Some discussion took place with regard to the constitution of the College Committee, which was held by some to be merely a sub-committee of the Pharmacy Board. With a view of drawing up a constitution for the college, Messrs. Chater, Park and the Secretary were appointed a sub-committee to report on the matter at a future meeting.

Accommodation.—Mr. Mackay said that he had been informed that the Government would probably not provide accommodation in the future. Mr. Park assured the meeting that there was no intention on the part of the Government to withdraw the present accommodation at the College.

Rebate to Students.—It was resolved that as the object of the 10 per cent. rebate to students did not appear to encourage students to take all the subjects, and fulfil the conditions, the rebate in future be discontinued.

Visitor.—Mr. Whitman having called at the college during the meeting, was invited to be present,

and was welcomed by the Chairman. Mr. Whitman thanked the members for the privilege of being present.

The meeting then adjourned.

Darling Downs Chemists' Association.

Owing to the proximity of Christmas, the December ordinary meeting was postponed until the middle of January, when there was a fair attendance of members. The Secretary acted as chairman, in the absence of the President. Five new members from country centres were enrolled. The chairman said that this would act as a stimulus to those who were a little apathetic or dubious as to the objects of the Association. An intimation was received to nominate a candidate as a member of the new Pharmacy Board, but for the present, owing to the dearth of assistants, no one felt that he would be able to be a regular attendant at Board meetings held in Brisbane, as it necessitates one being away from his business for nearly two days. It was pointed out that the Downs Association intend, when strong enough, to shout in unison that "the country chemist must be consulted in matters pertaining to the benefit or otherwise of Pharmacy in general." The Secretary was instructed to write to members concerning hawkers who carry goods round, and refuse to place these goods through reputable houses. Quite recently the Association had some experience with dyes, which were not up to standard. It was decided to warn members to be cautious if they have not already been "bitten." After general business the meeting discussed price fixing and other matters of interest.

Business, Floods and Rains, in Queensland.

The forecast in my last report regarding rains and floods has unfortunately been fulfilled. Several towns in Central and North Queensland have suffered severely. It is impossible yet to give an estimate of the damage to property that the floods have entailed. There has been also a loss of many lives.

Mackay, the sugaropolis of North Queensland, has unquestionably suffered more than any other town, though Rockhampton has followed it closely. A cyclone, rain, and a tidal wave, all helped to demolish a large portion of the former town, where very few buildings escaped uninjured. Thousands of tons of sugar were washed away from the different mills and sheds in the neighbourhood of the town, which, if it had not been for the recent maritime strike, would have been removed to a safe place.

Mr. W. W. Holyoake describes the storm as the "last thing" in cyclones, and was nearly the "dead finish" of the town and its inhabitants. He therefore suggests that the name of "Omega" be given to the worst cyclone that has ever devastated Australia. Mr. Holyoake was particularly unfortunate as his loss is said to approximate £1000. Only about 18 months ago, one of his shops was detroyed by fire. A solidly-built brick structure has replaced this, with up-to-date fittings and a new stock. This new pharmacy was complete the week before the cyclone struck the town. Mr. P. E. Armati was more fortunate. His stock and fixtures sustained some damage through sheets of iron being stripped off the roof. Mr. J. Costello, manager of the F.S. Dispensary, had considerable damage done to his living quarters.

The Rockhampton flood is the biggest on record for that district. The Fitzroy is one of the largest rivers of Australia. Its tributaries drain a wider area than any other Queensland river. Inches of rain fell all over its basin, resulting in the inundation of a large portion of Rockhampton. The flood invaded the business streets. Mr. Symons' shop, corner of East and William Streets, had over two feet of water on the floor. Mr. McIntosh's business, a little further along East Street, was also flooded. At the time of writing the waters have receded somewhat, but some time must elapse before the river is confined to its former channel, owing to the flooded state of the back country. Railway communication with Brisbane and the West has been cut off for some time, and cannot be renewed for a while yet.

In consequence of the floods and storms, warehouses in Brisbane are very slack. The Central West is crying out for stocks of all kinds, which they cannot obtain. Storms on the coast have deranged shipping, making it difficult to execute orders. As far as the southern districts of Queensland are concerned, trade is good, both wholesale and retail. February appears to be ahead of the corresponding month of last year, and appearances are good for some time ahead, unless Brisbane follows in the wake of Rockhampton.

The country is so sodden with rain everywhere that it is difficult, and in many places impossible, to move stock. Most of the creeks in the western country are miles wide.

The Opticians' Act.

Speaking to a member of the Legislative Council to-day, the writer was told that a wail is going up from itinerant and other spectacle vendors, who would like to go back to the old state of affairs. He said he was inundated with letters bearing on the subject. He said that his personal sympathy was largely with these people, but it was impossible to introduce progressive legislation without hurting the just along with the unjust. He, himself, had had personal experience of a similar kind. All reforms were born in travail, and it was fitting that such a period had to be gone through. Though not seeing quite eye to eye with my informant, I have to say he is one of our advanced type of legislators, and he anticipates financial difficulties himself in consequence of legislation, the justness of which he does not question.

An Arsenic Mine.

The Government has set apart an area of 150 acres in the Stanthorpe district as a State mineral field. The Minister for Mines explained to-day that it was intended to test this area for its arsenical deposits. It is hoped that Dr. Jen-

sen, the Geologist, with a party of men, will be able to go up next week to enter upon the work of development. It is believed that the ore contains from 20 to 25 per cent. of arsenic, and if that should be so, the Government intends to work it as a State mine for the production of arsenic. The price of arsenic is now about £70 per ton, but if it could be produced at about £20 per ton, it would be profitably used for the eradication of prickly pear. In the case of privately-owned mines, the Minister states the Government would be prepared to subsidise the production of arsenic, on condition that it was made available for State purposes at pre-war rates.

South Australia.

Pharmacy Board of South Australia.

At the meeting of the Board held on January 17, Messrs. E. F. Gryst, J. H. Young, and H. V. Moore were appointed to interview Professor Osborne in reference to the Botany course and examinations, and to report to the Board at the next monthly meeting. The Adelaide University offers every facility for the study of Botany in a manner most suitable to pharmacy students, and it is sincerely hoped that the students will take every advantage of the hand stretched out to help them.

The Pharmacy Board examinations will take place early next month, and intending candidates should send in their nominations as early as possible to Mr. H. V. Moore, Kensington-road, Norwood.

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

Students who intend taking their lectures this year should notify the Secretary of their intentions regarding their University studies as early as possible, in order that he can make the necessary arrangements. It is a rather unfortunate circumstance that the Secretary, Mr. H. V. Moore, will be on military duty at Keswick just at the time he will be most needed by the Society.

Tasmania.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The Board met at Hobart on January 21.

Present: Messrs. M. Rushton (President), H. T. Gould, J. T. Weaver, T. James, W. B. Drake and the Registrar.

An apology was received for the absence of Mr. Eberhard.

Annual Election of Members: Report was received from the Returning Officer intimating that Messrs. H. T. Gould and T. James had been re-elected unopposed.

Pharmaceutical Register: Advice received from Mr. W. J. Williams intimating that his address was now 150 Wellington-par., East Melbourne.

Poison Licenses: It was noted that G. E. Harrison's application is still incomplete. Registrar was instructed to write him with a view to obtaining the necessary certificates in time to include his name in the list to be gazetted this month.

Regulations Under Poisons Act: It was noted that words "Morphine and Its Salts" had been accidentally omitted by this office from the Regulations recently gazetted.—Registrar was instructed to write to the Chief Secretary calling attention to the oversight and requesting him to have the matter rectified. A letter was received from Mr. H. G. Spicer re labels, and was referred to the Pharmaceutical Society for consideration.

Administration of Poisons Act: Registrar was instructed to personally visit the Hobart traders who sell poisons, and call their attention to the regulations and make a report to the next meeting, when a fuller scheme for the administration will be considered.

Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference: In the absence of Mr. Sidwell, Mr. Gould moved that the two guineas paid to the conference in 1916 be refunded by the Board to the Pharmaceutical Society. The motion was carried, the President alone dissenting. The President had no objection to paying the money, but he questioned whether it was in order to use the funds of the Board for the purposes intended.—Resolved that it be a suggestion to the Society that, as the Board was paying the subscription, it should be officially recognised instead of the Society by the conference.

Registration of Indentures: The registration of Miss Elma Russell Kidd's indentures to Mr. J. R. Benneworth, of Launceston, was approved.

Annual Licenses: Mr. H. D. DeGruchy's application for an annual licence was approved. It was noted he had been registered in Tasmania in 1891, and had satisfactorily accounted to the Board for his occupation since that date.

Certificates of Competency and Identity: A letter from the Brisbane Registrar was received intimating that the practice of his Board is to issue certificates of identity only and to issue them to the individual applicants.

Finance: Accounts amounting to £12 19s. 10d. were passed for payment.

Western Australia.

Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia.

Owing to Christmas and New Year's holidays, only formal business was dealt with, and no regular meeting was held in January.

Chemist Fees Paid.—R. Fordham, R. Baugh, W. Watson, J. Shineberg, J. J. Dunbar, E. Coates, F. Freemantle, R. J. Stewart, G. Treby, D. Neal.

Registrations.—Having passed the Final Examination, the applications of the following were approved:—I. Shineberg, J. J. Dunbar, E. Coates, D. Neal and G. Treby.

Apprenticeship Registered.—D. Mendelawitz to I. M. Rees, of Fremantle, and G. Onions to O. H. Sargent, of York.

Correspondence.

Letters submitted for publication must be addressed to the Editor, and should reach the Office not later than the 16th of the month. They should be written clearly and concisely, on one side of the paper only, and must be authenticated in each case by the name and address of the writer. The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

To the Editor of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Queensland College of Pharmacy.

Sir,—

I was away from home when your journal of December 20th containing a letter under the signature of Wm. Davies came to hand, hence the delay in replying. First of all, may I be permitted to give Mr. Davies a little history in regard to the College of Pharmacy? Prior to the appointment of the present Director, the standard of the College was a high one, as is proved by the University of Sydney granting a special certificate to students in Chemistry, the regular examinations under the University Extension Movement not being up to the standard of the College. The number of students was growing at the time, and it was thought advisable to try and obtain someone who could undertake the whole of the lectures. Mr. Cowley, the present Director, was approached, and agreed to accept the position. Evidently he was quite satisfied with the salary offered or he would have refused the position. Now Mr. Davies tells us that Mr. Cowley was earning the equivalent of £1500 a year in England when he was approached. The wonder to me is that, this being the case, the negotiations were successful. As the Director has always had the opportunity of refusing to continue in the position, of what value is Mr. Davies' inuendo that the College Committee is not paying a living wage to its Director? Apparently those behind Mr. Davies wish to see the whole personnel of the Pharmacy Board changed. That is a matter open to question, but I would like to point out that the College Committee consists of members of the Society as well as of the Board, so both bodies are responsible for the existing state of affairs. But even if one admits the Director is poorly paid for what he does, it does not follow that it is desirable to have the Society, Board, and College all run by one man, nor does it prove that I and others who think the same, should not try and prevent this undesirable state of affairs. Mr. Davies' remarks that the Master Pharmacists and not Mr. Cowley are to blame because students are not properly trained, does not explain what I said at the meeting called to discuss the matter. I have been examining in Practical Pharmacy for more than fifteen years, and my experience is that students do not now possess as sound a knowledge of pharmacy as they previously did. The training received during apprenticeship has not materially altered, and it is, I think, fair to assume that the finishing off the students received in this subject under the old conditions was better than they are now getting at the college. At any rate I know that the average Pharmacist does not prefer the assistant who is well up in his Chemistry, Materia Medica and Botany before one who is well grounded in practical pharmacy and dispensing.

Coming to Mr. Davies' observations, I say again that if Examinations afford any criterion of teaching, the work done at the College of Pharmacy is open to improvement.

Mr. Davies endeavours to question my right to speak as an authority. May I remind him that my remarks were made as an examiner and not as an authority on Pharmacy—two quite distinct things. His sneering allusions to my pharmaceutical work I prefer to pass unnoticed, merely pointing out that I have contributed papers on Pharmaceutical subjects before such scientific bodies as the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science—in fact, I was the first pharmacist to contribute a purely pharmaceutical paper before that association (vide Vol. vi. of the official reports). The criticisms of my paper in the pharmaceutical journals did not, I assure Mr. Davies, make me ashamed of my efforts. Prior to the above paper, I contributed another article which was favourably commented upon both by the English and American pharmaceutical press. My long connection with pharmacy in Queensland speaks for itself. Perhaps Mr. Davies will now tell your readers what are his special qualifications to pose as a pharmaceutical mentor.

Yours, etc.,

FRED W. SIMMONDS.

Toowong, 13th Feb., 1918.

To the Editor of *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Apprentices and the Wages Board.

Sir,—

Could you inform me if the determination of the Wages Board will be retrospective so far as apprentices who have entered into Articles prior to the date of the Award are concerned. — Yours, etc.,

VIGILANCE.

[Not if the wages are specified in the indenture. If no rate of payment is specified the Wages Board rates must be paid. Hours of labour are seldom stated in indentures. As a general rule, apprentices will derive any benefits which may accrue by reason of any reduction in the present working hours, which are 58 per week for males, and 56 for females.—Ed.]

The Title of "Chemist."

Sir,—

Your trenchant editorial on this subject is much appreciated, and I am glad to see that it has already borne some fruit. Speaking for pharmacists in my district, I may say we object to relinquish any more of our rights, unless we get something in return. Let us negotiate by all means, but we should not weakly abrogate our rights. Might I suggest a conference between representatives of the Australian Chemical Institute and the Council of the Pharmaceutical So-

ciety. I feel sure that it would be to the mutual advantage of both bodies to come together and discuss the mater in a friendly way.—Yours, etc.,

CHEMIST.

[It is probable that a conference will be held in Victoria at any early date. Negotiations are also pending in New South Wales with the same end in view.—Ed.]

P. A. T. A.

VICTORIA.

The annual meeting will be held at Sargent's Cafe, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, on Wednesday, March 6th, at 8.30 p.m. During the month a new protected list was issued, coming into force on February 11th. Owing to present conditions of business, there have been considerable alterations in prices. It is satisfactory to note that the additions to the list exceed the alterations and removals. Other additional lines are likely to be listed at an early date. Judging from the present list, it is apparent that the Association's influence and importance have developed considerably during the year.

Boycott of Retailers.

Considerable alarm is felt in Sydney on the threat of the Commonwealth to deal with the boycotting of retailers who fail to comply with the trade demands to sell certain articles at agreed prices. It is thought that the work of the P.A.T.A. will receive a serious check. The pharmacists in Sydney recognise that this Association has done them good service in securing for them a fair margin of profit, and in assisting them to prevent cut-throat competition. If wholesale houses are compelled to supply cutting houses with lines on the P.A.T.A. list regardless of what price the retailer sells these goods for, the work of the Association will be at an end. It is claimed that the public are the gainers by the low prices charged by certain cutting houses, and therefore "cutters" should not be interfered with. The majority of pharmacists are quite resolved that they will not stock or handle any lines that do not yield them a fair margin of profit, and this has only been secured through the operations of the P.A.T.A. The fixed prices have not been excessive, and the sole reason for the existence of such an Association is that all others means have failed to enable the chemist to handle numerous proprietary articles yielding him a reasonable return for his labour and capital employed.

Salesmanship.

When salesmanship is carried to the point of over-urging customers or in any way making them uncomfortable if they do not buy, it passes the line of being a business virtue and becomes a vice, in that it will prejudice more customers than it will win.—*The Spatula.*

Legal.

Poisons Act, Victoria: Chemist Fined.

At the Fitzroy Court on Wednesday, January 30, William Howard Hollow, pharmaceutical chemist, 443 Brunswick-street, Fitzroy, was proceeded against, on the information of Mr. C. L. Butchers, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, for a breach of the Poisons Act in selling "Cyllin" and "Lysol" in bottles not distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine bottles, contrary to the provisions of the "Poisons Regulations 1917."

The Chairman of the Bench (Mr. P. Cohen, P.M.), in reply to Mr. W. E. Pearcey, who appeared for the prosecution, said he had no objection to the two cases being taken together.

Mr. V. S. Hollow appeared for defendant, who pleaded guilty.

Mr. Pearcey said that the first charge was that the defendant sold, on 23rd November, a poison called "Cyllin," which was not in a proper poison bottle as provided by the Regulations under the Act. The second charge was that on 30th November he sold Lysol in a bottle which was also not properly labelled. Mr. Pearcey quoted Regulation 13, which, he said, was passed solely for the protection of the members of the public. It was a rare thing indeed to find a chemist or any qualified person charged with an offence under the Act. No excuse could be offered for chemists selling poisons in the class of bottle used by defendant.

George E. Bate, Inspector for the Pharmacy Board, said that he went to defendant's shop on two occasions—on the 23rd and 30th November last—when he purchased the two bottles of poison. He bought the "Cyllin" in a bottle labelled "Chamberlain's Pain Balm," and the "Lysol" in a smooth round bottle (produced). He paid 6d. for each bottle. He took the two bottles to Mr. Price, the Government Medico-Legal Analyst, who furnished reports to the effect that both bottles contained poison within the meaning of the Act. The "Cyllin" contained equal to 20.38 per cent. of Phenolic Compounds, and the "Lysol" equal to 33.18 per cent.

To Mr. Hollow: The 23rd November was the first time witness had been to defendant's pharmacy. It was not the first time that a chemist had been prosecuted for this class of offence. He could not say if during last year chemists had experienced difficulty in obtaining ribbed bottles at times.

Charles Leslie Butchers produced the Poisons Regulations 1917. "Lysol" was specifically scheduled as a poison. "Cyllin" was a poisonous liquid disinfectant, and was a homologue of carbolic acid, which was one of the scheduled poisons.

Mr. Hollow, for the defence, stated that last year at times chemists could not obtain the ribbed bottles specified in the Regulations. Defendant took whatever precautions he could under the circumstances by labelling the bottles "Poison." It was not a case of saving money, as his client

always stocked ribbed bottles whenever he could get them.

The Chairman said that it was essential that the Regulations should be carried out in these cases. The bottles, one of which was labelled "Pain Balm," did not comply with the Act. It would be very dangerous for children to handle these bottles. There might be some excuse for laymen disregarding the Regulations, but there was none for qualified persons. As this was defendant's first offence, he would be fined 40/- in each case. Costs amounting to £1/18/6 were also allowed in each case.

A De-registered Doctor.

Proceedings have recently been taken against Percy G. Carte for pretending to be a doctor after his name had been struck off the register of medical practitioners of New South Wales. The proceedings were taken by Inspector Kench, of the Board of Health, and the charge was that of having used the title "doctor of medicine" between the dates of November 1, 1917, and January 23rd, 1918, while not being a legally qualified medical practitioner. Accused was a duly qualified and registered medical practitioner up to April 25th, 1917, when his name was removed from the register of the Medical Board of New South Wales. A detective was sent to accused on January 21st, and, on asking for Dr. Carte, accused came forward and treated the witness as is usual with a medical practitioner. He was paid one guinea fee, and agreed to treat witness further for the payment of sixteen guineas. He also treated Police-Constable Watkins. In reply to questions put by Inspector Kench, Carte said: "I am a medical man. They struck me off the register, but they cannot prevent me from practising." Outside the building appeared the sign: Percy G. Carte, ex-L.R.C.S.I.

Defendant stated, in his evidence, that he was a qualified medical man up to a few months ago, when his name was struck off the register. He held that this did not prevent him from practising his profession, though it did prevent him from styling himself "doctor," which he did not do do. He could not prevent any other person calling him "doctor." He had caused the sign "Doctor" to be removed from the front of his premises. He had not received any advices stating that he could not use the letters L.R.C.S.I., as the license had been taken away from him. The magistrate convicted the accused, and fined him £50, with 8/- costs of court, and five guineas professional costs.

New South Wales Poisons Act: Appeal Case.

An application was heard at the Banco Court, Sydney, on February 13th, before Mr. Justice Street, in which John Meagher and Co. Ltd., of Bathurst, applied to make absolute a rule by which Norman McLeod Miller, an Inspector under the Poisons Act, and Harcourt Holcombe, P.M., of Forbes, were called upon to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue to restrain three convictions by the magistrate of the applicants. Mr. Barton appeared for the respondent, and stated that, in view of certain English cases, he could not support the conviction. His Honour therefore made absolute the rule, but without costs. The facts of the sale were not in question, but it appears that the police, instead of serving the summons at the registered office of the company, which is situated at Bathurst, served the summonses in all three cases on the company's local manager at Forbes, where the offence was committed, and where the cases were heard. The cases cited by Mr. Barton clearly showed that the police were in error in not serving the summonses at the registered office of the company. The matter was in no way due to any neglect on the part of the Inspector, whose duties do not include the delivery of the summonses to offenders against the provisions of the Act. Most people would give the local police credit for knowing their duties in this matter so as not to render abortive the action of the Pharmacy Board.

Alleged Bigamy Charge.

Parker Brown, aged 33 years, described as a chemist, appeared at the Fitzroy (Vic.) Court on January 21 on a charge of bigamy. The allegation against accused was that at Northcote on November 1, 1905, he did marry Olive Amy Muir, and then, under the name of Frederick Charles Dudley Stuart, on May 24, 1917, at Fitzroy, went through the form of ceremony of marriage with Rose May Johnston, his wife, Olive Amy Muir, being then alive. Accused's son, 13 years, gave evidence that after enlisting in the A.I.F. his father took a position in a chemist's shop in Adelaide. Accused was committed for trial.

Early Closing.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Early Closing Amendment Bill.

This Bill will be introduced by Mr. Beeby, Minister for Labour and Industry, this session it Parliament will consolidate existing Acts, but also provides for the closing of tobacconists' shops at 7.30 p.m., and of chemists' shops at 8 p.m.

This Bill will not be proceeded with beyond the first reading during the present session, and members of Parliament will have time to digest it and think out amendments during the following recess. When the House assembles again, it is very probable that a fresh attempt will be made to carry an amendment for the hour of closing of chemists' shops to be 6 p.m. There is a small but active body of chemists and shopkeepers' assistants who will put forth a strenuous effort to bring this about. Mr. Stuart Robertson is likely to be an active worker on the floor of the House on behalf of the six o'clock advocates.

Wages Boards.

VICTORIA.

Determination of the Dispensaries Board.

Note.—This Determination on the 1st March, 1918, applied to the following parts of Victoria, viz.:—The Metropolitan District as defined in the Factories and Shops Acts, the Cities of Ballarat, Bendigo and Geelong; the Towns of Ballarat East and Warrnambool; the Boroughs of Eaglehawk, Geelong West, Newtown and Chilwell and Sebastopol.

In accordance with the provisions of the Factories and Shops Acts, the Special Board appointed to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any persons employed in dispensing, compounding or selling medicines, drugs, or medicinal preparations in a Friendly Society's or Hospital Dispensary, has made the following Determination, namely:—

1. That this Determination shall be operative on and after the 1st day of March, 1918.

2. *Apprentices or Improvers.*—Wages per week of 44 hours:—

1st six months' experience	10/-
2nd " " "	15/-
3rd " " "	20/-
4th " " "	25/-
5th " " "	30/-
6th " " "	35/-
7th " " "	40/-
8th " " "	45/-

Other Employees.—Wages per week of 44 hours:—

Head Dispenser or Dispenser in charge	110/-
Assistants	90/-

Proportion (in any place).—Apprentices: One apprentice to every three or fraction of three workers receiving not less than 90/- per week. Improvers: One improver to every ten or fraction of ten workers receiving not less than 90/- per week.

3. *Time of Beginning and Ending Work.*—In a Friendly Society's Dispensary: 9.30 a.m. till 7.30 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday; 9.30 a.m. till 8 p.m. on Friday; 9.30 a.m. till 1 p.m. on Saturday. In a Hospital Dispensary: 9 a.m. till 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday; 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. on Saturday.

4. *Overtime.*—The following rates shall be paid for all work done:—Outside the times of beginning and ending work—time and a half; within the times of beginning and ending work, in excess of 44 hours in any week—time and a half.

5. *Casual Labour.*—Any person casually employed during any week for not more than 22 hours shall be paid at the rate of time and a half.

6. *Special Rates.*—Time and a half shall be the special rate for all work done on Sundays, New Year's Day, Foundation Day (26th January), Good Friday, Easter Monday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day; but if any other day be by Act of Parliament or Proclamation substituted for any of the above named holidays, then the special rate shall be payable only for the day so substituted.

(Sgd.) W. W. Harris, P.M., Chairman.
Melbourne, February, 1918.

Victorian Dispensers Discuss Award.

Members of the Association of Chemists employed in Hospitals and Dispensaries, met at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on Thursday evening, February 7, and discussed the Dispensaries' Wages Board Determination, which, they considered, was most satisfactory. Close upon 40 pharmacists, including a good proportion of ladies, attended the meeting, over which Mr. A. Andrews presided.

It was felt that the scope of the award was not large enough, and the following resolution was therefore carried:—"That the Government be asked to extend the operation of the award to the whole of the State, including doctors' dispensaries and private hospitals."

It was resolved to forward a copy of the above resolution to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society for its perusal and endorsement.

A sub-committee, comprising Miss McDonough, Messrs. Haldane, Ware and Fox, was appointed to watch the interests of the members under the Wages Board determination.

Before the meeting terminated, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Messrs. Andrews, Haldane and Ware, who acted as the Association's delegates on the Board.

Chemists' Wages Board.

The Victorian Chemists' Wages Board held its first meeting on Wednesday, February 13. Mr. E. Notley Moore, P.M., presided and there were present Messrs. Buckhurst, Pickford and Wasley, representing the employers, and Messrs. Huntsman, Morieson, and Morgan, representing the employees. The employees tabled their log of claims, and asked for a 44-hour week, payment for holidays, and a scale of wages ranging up to £7 for a registered chemist in full charge of a business as manager. The chairman ruled that the object of the Wages Boards was to fix a scale of wages for work performed. He therefore deleted that portion of the log relating to payment of wages during holidays. A considerable discussion took place regarding the hours of work, the employers' representatives contending that 44 hours per week was an unreasonable claim, seeing that the present hours fixed by law were 58. They considered that a reduction of 14 hours per week was too drastic, and would meet with strenuous opposition outside. The chairman said he would not give any decision that night, and the Board adjourned to a date to be fixed.

Opticians' Board.

Under a determination of the Opticians' Wages Board, dated February 22, 1918, a working week of 46½ hours has been adopted. Apprentices are to receive 10/- a week for the first year, 15/- for

the second, 20/- for the third, and 25/- for the fourth year. Improvers are to get about 5/- per week more than apprentices. Foremen's wages are fixed at 80/-, and optical workers and repairers, 72/-. Overtime rates—time and a quarter. One apprentice and one improver may be employed to every two adult workers.

War Notes.

Major Cossar in England.

Writing to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, Major Cossar stated that he arrived in London towards the end of November, after a very exciting trip. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain entertained him at dinner in December, and the Pharmacy Club decided to break its recess and hold its first meeting since the war began in order to extend a welcome to him. Major Cossar says that everyone seems to be bent on making his visit an enjoyable one. Military matters were shaping satisfactorily. Commissioned rank was at last to be granted to twenty-one pharmacists (12 in England and France and 9 in Egypt). He believed that the authorities were now recognising that the pharmacist was of value when employed in his particular sphere. Major Cossar wished to be remembered to his pharmaceutical friends.

Australian Pharmacists' Corps in India.

Staff-Sergt. W. T. G. Pinches, one of the company of Australian pharmacists which left for India at the latter end of last year, writing from Deolali, India, on 26th December last, says:—

"After a period of four months spent in travelling from Australia to here, and in the two camps in which we have been located in Natal and India, we are at last to be split up into individual and small groups, and sent to various parts of Northern India and the frontier; a few also are to be attached, as far as we can ascertain, to a certain Indian division being mobilised at a distant place, so far unknown to most of us. We have had a good time, and made the most of our opportunities; and now that the separation is to take place, and we are to be divided, it is very probable that we will see no more of each other till we return to Australia again, and resume our civil duties—how strange it will be after this trip. Everyone is eager to get settled, and to know what he is going to do, and to where he will be sent. We all feel that we have been quite long enough in suspense, and are eagerly looking forward to some settled employment, where we will realise that we are really justifying our presence here in India, or in that part of the Empire where

Australian Pharmacist Corps, Deolali, India, Christmas, 1917.

Left to Right of Photograph.

Top Row: STF.-SGTS. P. R. BAYLEY (VIC.), BELCHER (N.S.W.), FLETCHER (N.S.W.), BROOKS (S.A.), R. F. BAILEY (N.S.W.), MARTINDALE (S.A.), HOLMES (TAS.), HOLDEN (N.S.W.), COLLINS (VIC.)

Sitting: STF.-SGTS. WRIGLEY (N.S.W.), ROSS (N.S.W.), BERRY (N.S.W.), HUGHES (VIC.), FITZGERALD (TASMANIA), H. E. BAILEY (VIC.), W/O. TUBMAN (N.S.W.), YOUNGER (VIC.), ROWE (S.A.), McGLOM (N.S.W.), JOHNSON (VIC.)

Front Row on Ground: STF.-SGTS. SMITH (N.S.W.), HARVEY (N.S.W.), USHER (VIC.), PONTING (VIC.), PINCHES (VIC).

we may be sent. The improved physique and healthy appearance of the members of our party speak well for the benefit the trip has been to us, and I know that several, who have been for years literally tied to their businesses, have derived much good from the expedition.

"To the average chemist, moulded by years of routine to habits which have really become part of his life, and who has always regulated his hours of rising and retiring to suit his own inclinations, it came at first as a shock to have to 'turn out' each morning while it was yet dark, and to hurriedly dress himself by lamp-light and then go out for a route march of two or three miles before breakfast. Now, however, although we are up and on parade long before the sun makes his appearance, the general impression is that it is 'just the thing.' Right through the trip, there has been a general co-operation between all, and we will break up and go out to our stations with many happy remembrances of a trip unmarred by any unpleasantness, and encircled by many acts of kindness by those with whom we have come in contact.

"Before concluding, I would like to mention our W.O., Mr. Tubman, who has been in charge since we left Australia. I can best express what I want to say by stating that a better man for the position we could not have had, and he deserves every credit not only for the careful, tactful way in which he has watched our interests, but for his unselfish devotion to the Corps in every way. I know of more than one instance in which he has, quite apart from his military duty, put himself to great personal inconvenience in his endeavour to do his best for, and to help us all, and he has won and will hold always, the respect and confidence of everyone. I shall let you know how we progress in our new stations, and, for the present, with kind regards and every best wish for the coming year."

Letters from the Front.

Cadet L. R. D. Stahle, writing from Balliol College, Oxford, says:—"Thanks very much for sending the Pharmacy Journals so regularly. They are intensely interesting to us, as they keep us in touch with pharmacy in Australia. On various fronts I have met nearly all the dispensers with the A.I.F., and, of course, we, in our Division, got to know each other quite well. Out of the nine of us with the three ambulances, two have been killed. Ted Crimmins, who was in the 10th Field Ambulance with me, has been sick in hospital for a couple of months, but when last he wrote he expected to be going back to France in a few weeks. I left France three weeks ago. We had had a lot of terribly desperate work. Our Colonel and the Divisional A.D.M.S. recommended me for a commission some time ago, and, in consequence, here I am. Being one of the Senior Dispensers in the A.I.F., I was recommended for promotion to Lieut. Pharmacist on two occasions, but after leaving the 2nd Anzac Army Corps the recommendations apparently faded into oblivion, for no one has heard any more of them. We heard that Major Cossar was on his way over here in order to straighten things out for the tribe. Personally, I would rather have progressed in my own line, but when I was asked to take this on the Colonel advised me to do so, as nothing seemed ahead of me in the A.M.C., and this was rather an honour. I specialised a bit in gas-work on one or two occasions, in consequence of which I have a good chance of being appointed Gas Officer to one of our Brigades when I go back. Work in Pharmacy is a 'wash out' in the Army. Whenever any of us meet, our talk goes back to the days which we spent in the old College; we really enjoyed ourselves that year or two, and made many friends. Thanking you for continually bearing in mind the interests of the boys at the front."

Staff-Sergt. John W. Nobbs, writing from the 14th Aust. General Hospital, says:—"We have been so busy lately that really I have not had time to write as many letters as I would wish. You have no doubt heard of the successful turn things have taken on the front (the fall of Gaza, Beersheba, and Jaffa). Consequently the Eusol Department has been going at full speed. I have lost several of my pals in this last stunt, chaps who had recently transferred out of this unit. I have applied for a transfer to the School of Military Aeronautics, Heliopolis, and, as my application was recommended by the C.O. of this unit and approved by the A.D.M.S., I am expecting a call any time now. Murray Jones, of Caulfield, has made a great name for himself as Captain Pilot in the Australian Flying Corps. I think he is one of the most dreaded on this front by the German pilots. Major Cossar called in to see us on his way to England, and looked remarkably well. I have just heard from my brother, who was wounded at Bullecourt and is about to return to Australia. Before he was wounded he carried in Prince Frederick Carl of Prussia, who was brought down in Australian lines. In landing he attempted to run away, but one of the boys had a shot at him, wounding him severely, the bullet passing right through the back and stomach. His machine had the skull and cross-bones painted on the front and body. Just before he died he said that when he fell into the hands of Australians he met a crowd of sports who treated him splendidly. He was a great sport himself, and played a lot of tennis in England. Please remember me to all my pharmaceutical friends."

Staff-Sergt. T. B. Foster, 1st Aust. General Hospital, France, writes: — "I am pleased to know that the information re the work done at the front was interesting to the Council, and anything on the same line I come across, which I think useful, I will forward on. Up to the present date, we have not had the pleasure of meeting Major Cossar, but hope to see him before long, as a few minutes' conversation on problems at the front accomplishes more than hours of letter-writing. I am pleased to hear that the old grievance is to

be remedied, and hope such will be possible for really higher rank than is given at present is necessary in many cases over here. I shall be pleased to receive a copy of the Pharmacy Journal, as even though far away from home all the boys take an active interest in affairs there, and like to know how things are going on, and it will be an aid to keep us in touch with business, etc., at home. At present, we are having rather a busy time here, owing to the recent advance towards Cambrai, where we seem to have caught Fritz napping somewhat, and I hope the news continues to be as good as it has been the last few days. We want to keep him on the move as much as possible, and put an end to this system of "trench warfare," which is a much more tedious operation than "open fighting." So far, we have had no reason to complain of the severity of the winter here, and hope it is not going to turn out as cold as last winter.

Private A. E. Sayers, 13th A.F. Ambulance, writing from France, says: — "I left the line about two months ago, with a severe attack of trench fever; am now at the base and marked P.B. (Permanent Base). I am not fit to go back to the line yet, nor do I think that I will be for some time to come, as I still suffer from the effects of the disease. The pains come pretty bad at times. My heart is also slightly affected; but this is only due, of course, to my nervous breakdown, and will wear off with the disease. When we think of it, I have been very fortunate. Look at the number of 'brave' lads that will never return. I think it is a blessing to get away from the line, if only for a short time, as undoubtedly it is simply awful at present. The weather has been very bad recently, raining in torrents every day.

"Have you heard anything of Mr. F. C. Kent, the clerk at the College. I was wondering how he got on. I thought him a very fine fellow. He and I came over on the same boat two years ago. We parted at Port Said, and since then I have never heard anything of him. I am hoping to be sent over to 'Blighty' soon. I may have the luck to be sent back to Australia; that would suit me nicely. I would then be able to complete my pharmacy course next year. You remember Syd. Stredwick. I suppose you heard he died of wounds. Remember me kindly to Mr. Craig, Dr. Plowman, Mr. Turner and Mr. Parry."

General.

The managing director for Australia of the National Cash Register Co. Ltd. has enlisted and is now in camp in New Zealand.

The New Zealand Government has decided that it is inexpedient in the public interest to call up more registered dentists for service with the expeditionary forces.

Mr. Hubert S. Reilly, who has almost completed his apprenticeship at the Bendigo Dispensary, has been accepted for service abroad.

The late Lieut.-Colonel Pye.

Mr. R. A. Pye, formerly a pharmacist at Windsor (N.S.W.), has received from France the particulars as to how his son, Lieut.-Col. C. R. A. Pye, D.S.O., met with his death. The deceased gentleman was at first attached to the A.M.C., but afterwards chose the fighting line, in which he was rapidly promoted and was decorated for his gallant conduct. He met with his death on October 4th. General Birdwood has written a sympathetic letter to the parents of the deceased officer, praising his gallant conduct and regretting his loss. He was killed by a splinter of shell striking him on the temple. During his medical career Dr. Pye had a brilliant career, and he obtained his qualification on his coming of age. Soon after he was appointed to the Newcastle Hospital, from which position he entered the military service.

Captain George and his Staff.

CAPT. J. B. GEORGE, O.C., and Staff of Base Depôt of Medical Stores, 5th Military District (W.A.)

A Gallant Victorian.

Lieutenant Colin Hall Simpson, M.C., of the 3rd Divisional Signalling Company of Engineers, returned to Victoria on February 11 on six months' furlough. He is 24 years of age, and before volunteering for active ser-

vice was a lieutenant in the 40th (Prahran) Infantry Regiment. He gained his commission in the Australian Imperial Forces on May 1, 1916, being originally with the 3rd Pioneer Battalion. He was promoted lieutenant on October 13, 1916, and was mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's despatches. He gained the Military Cross for having organised his brigade signalling service so thoroughly that communication was maintained with every unit throughout the operations. Lieutenant Simpson was continually under shell fire and personally supervised all repairs. He impressed all ranks in the highest degree by his vigorous and cheerful manner. Last year he was gassed, and underwent treatment in the Wandsworth Hospital in October, and the following month he was decorated by the King at Buckingham Palace, and was afterwards invalided to Australia. Lieut. Simpson intends studying for his Final Examination in June. He was an apprentice of Mr. J. C. Pickford, of Armadale.

South Australian Military News.

Lieut. W. H. Porter was on duty at Keswick from the 28th of January until the 10th of February. Lieut. E. F. Gryst is at present doing duty there. He will be followed by Lieuts. Magarey and H. V. Moore, then the round will start again. So far the system seems to work very well, and there is no reason why it should not be satisfactory from a military point of view. At any rate South Australian reservists are showing that they were not put on the reserve for show purposes, and are quite willing to do their bit.

Staff-Sergt. Chappel has been given his discharge, and is at present at Port Pirie.

Staff-Sergt. Vergent is under orders to go away at an early date.

Australian Pharmacists Enjoy Christmas in India.

An Australian Staff-Sergeant pharmacist, writing from India, says: "In Indian cantonments it is the custom each Christmas Day for the N.C.O.'s to wait upon the men at their Christmas dinner. We were most happy to do this, and it was a treat to see the way the chemists of Australia cast off their tunics and carved up the ducks, roast beef, and joints, and served out the pudding to the men of the R.A.M.C. depôt here. We had hundreds to serve, and all 'got to' with right good will, and it was not long before the band of Australian pharmacists had reduced the viands to ration portions and transferred these to plates, which were then carried to the men in the mess tents. It was an experience we shall not forget in a hurry, and I enclose the menu for your perusal, also the programme of the concert which followed."

Personal & Business.

Properly authenticated paragraphs, preferably sent by the persons interested, are inserted under this heading

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sir Charles Mackellar has become a director on the board of management of the Australian Drug Company.

Mr. Leonard Williams, formerly manager of Pattinson & Co.'s Mascot branch business, has opened a pharmacy at the Bridge, St. Peter's, Cooks River.

Elliott Brothers' new analytical laboratory in Bligh Street is now complete, and is well found and greatly facilitates the firm's analytical work for standardisation purposes. Independent of the ordinary routine work there is room for research work, and visiting scientists carry on research work there. For instance, Professor Lefroy has availed himself of the facilities thus offered.

Dr. H. G. Chapman was appointed on February 4 Professor of Pharmacology of the University of Sydney. Dr. Chapman's tenure of office as Assistant Professor of Physiology terminates at the end of the current month, when Dr. H. Priestley will take over his duties. The Chair of Pharmacology has only recently been created. We congratulate Dr. Chapman on his appointment, and the University Senate in making such a wise selection.

The will of the late Mr. Norman S. Cohen has been proven and the amount left stated to be £248,511. With the exception of £1000 left to be shared by four Sydney charities, the whole of the estate is left to his two sons and a daughter. The deceased gentleman was for about 18 months the managing director of Elliott Brothers Limited. He was the founder of the Brisbane branch of their business, and was for many years one of the directors of the company.

Mr. J. E. Hansen, of Henty, writes to the Sydney "Sun," saying that it is a good opportunity for chemists in Australia to manufacture many of the drugs that now are scarce owing to the war. Mr. Hansen quite forgets that capitalists have no assurance of support after the war. Neither chemists nor doctors will support local manufactures if they can buy an imported article at a lower rate, and hence people are chary in launching out into many manufactures that entail a heavy outlay.

Heinrich H. Markwald, who is well known to pharmacists in Sydney, and who was naturalised in Melbourne in 1908, has, according to cable, been fined £5 in a London Court for failing to register as an alien. Accused pleaded that he considered himself a Britisher. His appeal, heard before His Honour Sir Alfred Laurence, was dismissed.

and the Judge remarked that this man was the very kind of a man whom they should watch. There is a general opinion that we are too lax in Australia in our treatment of alien enemy subjects who have become naturalised.

Dr. Scheidel's Resignation.—The resignation of Dr. Scheidel from the position of managing director of the Portland Cement Company has been expected for some time, and when it did come it was no surprise. Dr. Scheidel is a German of considerable scientific attainments, and it is due to his energy and ability that this company ever came into existence. The immediate cause of his resignation was the refusal of the Sydney City Corporation to allow this company to tender for cement supplies as long as a German remained in the position of managing director. Dr. Scheidel is a Ph.D. of Heidelburg. He came to Australia 28 years ago and has been naturalised for 27 years.

Resignation of Mr. C. J. Carroll.—Mr. C. J. Carroll, who formerly carried on business as a pharmacist at Manly and has recently retired, has resigned his membership from the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales. Mr. Carroll was for several years the President of the Society, and the Council expressed its appreciation of his services by electing him a life honorary member about two years ago. At a recent special meeting of the Council Mr. Carroll's resignation was accepted. It is the first time in New South Wales that a honorary member of this Society has resigned membership, and it should be a lesson to the Council not to confer this honour hastily or on any person who is likely to set little value upon it.

VICTORIA.

Mr. E. Norton Grimwade has been appointed a director of the Royal Bank of Australia Ltd.

Mr. D. Shaw has returned to Melbourne after spending some months in Sydney.

Mr. J. Hetherington has been relieving Mr. E. E. Malyon, of Ballarat.

Miss Jacobson has just returned from relieving Mr. S. Morrow, of Daylesford.

Mr. E. H. Charles is relieving Mr. A. W. F. Vale, of Brunswick.

Mr. J. A. Kay is relieving Mr. O'Halloran, of Fitzroy.

Mr. H. J. Murray is relieving Mr. W. F. Gough, of Casterton.

Miss H. M. Cottman is assisting Mr. F. W. Every, of Foster.

Mr. W. T. Peddington is relieving Mr. H. O. Challman, of Traralgon.

Mr. J. B. Barker is relieving Mr. L. C. Langsford, of Stawell.

Mr. F. G. Chamberlain is relieving A. E. Ponsford, of Yarram.

Mr. R. White has gone to Mr. S. Bangs, of Prahran.

Mr. J. Phillips has accepted a position with Mr. S. Blake, Flinders Street, Melbourne.

Mr. Frank Brown, lately with Mr. S. H. Blake, is going to India.

Mr. W. Porz has transferred his indentures from Mr. R. H. Clyne, of Warrnambool, to Messrs. Darken & Nicolson, Albert Park.

Mr. H. P. Brown has transferred his indentures from Mr. A. D. Gamson, Ararat, to Mr. E. McClelland, Port Melbourne.

Mr. M. F. Nugent has accepted a position with Mr. E. L. Fisher, of Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

Mrs. Julia O. Sayle, mother of Mr. T. A. C. Sayle, Sandringham, and C. J. Sayle, Malvern, died on January 27, aged 70 years.

Mr. A. B. Clemes, retired pharmacist and shire secretary, who died at Stawell on December 26, left property valued at £2539 to his widow and children.

Mr. D. Rankin, of Elsternwick, spent his holidays in Tasmania, returning to Melbourne on January 30. Mr. Rankin was accompanied by Mr. F. Cheshire, of Messrs. Cheshire & Champion.

Mr. Alex. Forbes, a member of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, was in Melbourne on January 29 on his way to Tasmania for a holiday. Mr. Forbes called at the College of Pharmacy and discussed several matters of pharmaceutical interest.

Ballarat U.F.S. Dispensary issued its 37th annual report on January 20th. There are 5688 members on the books. During the year 51,920 prescriptions were dispensed, averaging 9⅛ per member. In view of the high cost of drugs the executive recommends a levy of 3/6 per member for the ensuing half-year. There was a loss on the year's working of about £178. The balance of assets over liabilities is £3858. Sales of goods totalled £1130.

Richmond U.F.S. Dispensary.—The 46th annual report states the membership to be 7353; prescriptions dispensed 71,467, representing 106,364 articles, an average of 9.4 prescriptions and 13.1 articles per member. Cash sales totalled £435. The profit for the year was £194. Dispensary salaries totalled £1025. Dispensary buildings are valued at £3376. There is an overdraft at the bank of £1200 on the building account.

QUEENSLAND.

Mr. Alex. Forbes and his son have returned from a holiday in Tasmania.

Mr. J. P. Davies, of West End, South Brisbane, is holidaying at Redcliffe.

Mr. H. Saunders, of Roma, is visiting Brisbane.

Mr. Evan James is temporarily managing the business of Mr. C. Elliott, of Gympie.

Mr. Jos. A. Wilson, of Thursday Island, has been relieving Mr. F. C. Allen, of Ipswich.

Mr. J. Lloyd Simmonds, late A.I.F., is relieving Mr. T. J. F. Costin, of Paddington, Brisbane.

Mr. H. Boreham, Junr., is relieving the dispenser at Dunwich Benevolent Institution for two or three months.

Mr. J. W. Ward, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, placed his resignation in the hands of the President on February 14.

Mr. F. C. Allen, of Ipswich, has been holidaying in the Northern Rivers, New South Wales.

Mr. Edward Taylor (Taylor and Colledge Ltd.) has returned from a holiday spent at the Tweed and Southport.

Mr. C. Elliott has been suddenly called to Melbourne on account of the illness of his mother.

Mr. P. H. Small, Northern representative of Messrs. Elliott Bros., has been detained in Rockhampton on account of the floods.

Mr. T. J. F. Costin is spending a holiday in the southern States. He will go as far as Hobart.

Mr. J. A. Wilson, of Thursday Island, has joined the ranks of benedicts. He was married to Miss Woods, at the Rockhampton R.C. Cathedral on Tuesday, February 12th last.

Mr. Downey, a returned soldier, who is qualified in South Australia, and residing in Queensland on account of his wife's health, is engaged in the F.S. Dispensary, Toowoomba.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. J. H. Young is still in Adelaide; but it is quite likely he will return to Victoria at an early date.

Mr. J. H. Niemann, formerly of Darwin, who was for many years the Government chemist in that part of the world, is now at Broken Hill, and it is quite likely he will take a situation in Adelaide.

Trade & Commerce.

Census of Sheep and Cattle Dips.

War Precautions, Order No. 246, requires—"All persons, firms, or companies who or which, at midnight on the 30th January, 1918, had in their possession, under their control, or in transit, stocks of Sheep Dipping Preparations and/or Cattle Dipping Preparations in the Commonwealth, shall, on or before the 13th day of February, 1918, furnish the Chief Commissioner for Prices, the Auditorium, Collins-street, Melbourne, with returns in respect of such Sheep Dipping Preparations and/or Cattle Dipping Preparations in the Commonwealth, showing—

Quantity held, where stored, or, if in transit or if held on behalf of any other person, firm, or company, the name of such person, firm, or company."

Prices Orders.

Van Houten's Cocoa.—Prices Order No. 250 fixes the retail price at 1s. 6d. per ¼ lb. tin, within a radius of 6 miles from the G.P.O., Adelaide. Elsewhere in South Australia, transportation charges may be added.

Bensdorp's Cocoa.—Prices Order No. 255 fixes the retail price at 1s. 3d. per ¼ lb. tin within the metropolitan areas of the various States of the Commonwealth. Elsewhere, costs of transportation may be added.

Production of Arsenic.

One-third of the American production of arsenic is consumed by the glassmaking industry, while an increasing demand exists to satisfy requirements for its use in making poison gas for military purposes. Apart from that, it is the staple ingredient in many forms of insecticides required by the orchardists. Interest is therefore attached to the efforts of the South German Company at Maldon (Vic.), to profitably mine the pyrites from a heavily mineralised lode at the 620ft. level, containing a high percentage of arsenious oxide. The company has entered into an arrangement with a treatment company, which proposes to install a plant, at a cost of about £1200, to separate the mineral. The South German Company will secure the plant at one-half its cost, while at the same time it will receive 40 per cent. of the gross profits on the ore treated in the form of royalty. The terms of the agreement stipulate that the treatment company may operate for five years, or until 20,000 tons of the mineral is mined. The lode is proved in three levels, and the South German Company expects that this new source of income will be available in time to tide it over until the unwatering of the mine permits the resumption of work on the auriferous ore.

Trade Notes.

Market Reports.

Messrs. Elliott Brothers Ltd., Sydney, in their February market report state:—

Business during January has been remarkably good. It not infrequently happens that there is a quiet time in the drug trade succeeding the Christmas holidays, and a falling-off is expected, but this year has proved an exception to the rule. In both wholesale and retail circles it has been found that general satisfaction is expressed at the volume of business.

Arsenic and its preparations are still high. Paris Green has risen to 3s. per lb. There is talk about a more extended local production of arsenic.

Opium and its preparations are all on the increase. Ext. opii is 14s. per oz.: liquid ext. 12s. 6d. per lb.; tinct., 15s. per lb.; tinct. opii am., 14s. per lb.; tinct. camph. co. 5s. 6d. per lb.; tinct. camph. co. conc., 12s. 6d. per lb.; vin opii 15s. per lb.

Morphia Salts have risen to 30s. per oz.

Chloroform B.B.—We are now charging 6s. per lb.

Carbolic Acid.—Crystals are now 5s. per lb. Calvert's Liquid Ac. Carbolic, No. 5, is 10s. per gallon.

Creta Prep. is 6d. per lb.; 14 lbs. 5d.

Valerian and its preparations have gone up: tincture 6s. per lb., infusion conc. 4s. per lb.

Liquorice Root is dearer; 2s. 6d. per lb., with 2s. 9d. per lb. for the pulv. This root should be freely grown in Australia.

Carbonate of Magnesia is dearer: levis 1s. 4d. per lb., ponderosa 1s. 9d. per lb.

Caustic Soda is advancing; ½ lb. tins 7s. 6d. per doz., 1 lb. 13s., 2 lbs. 24s. per doz., larger size tins 11d. per lb.

Otto of Rose is now 15s. per drm., or 110s. per oz.
Lycopodium is 11s. per lb.
Lupuline is 1s. 9d. per oz., or 27s. per lb.
Quinine Salicylas has advanced to 7s. per oz.
Proprietary Lines are on the up grade, due partly to increased importing expenses. Oppenheimer's goods have gone up about 5 per cent.: Winslow's Syrup, 15s. 6d. per doz.; Grimault's Cigarettes, 24s. per doz.; Barber's Ink, 12s. per doz.; Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, 11s. 6d. per doz.; Beetham's Lait Larola, 19s. 6d. per doz.; Clarke's Blood Mixture, 42s. per doz.; large size 16s. each; Colgate's Dental Cream, 14s. 6d. for large size. All Piver's Colognes have advanced.

Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co., Melbourne, have placed Kruse's Fluid Magnesia on the P.A.T.A. list to retail at 1s. They report the following alterations in prices in their February list:—
Acetanilid, 5d. oz.: 5s. lb.
Acid Acetyl Salicyl, 1s. 9d. doz.: 24s. lb.
Alcohol Amylic, 12s. lb.
Aluminium Acetas, 8s. lb.
Arsenicum, Album, pulv., 1s. lb.; 1 lb. tins, 1s. 2d.
Arsenicum, Album, in drums, 100s. cwt.
Benzine, 3s. 4d. gal.
Bromine, 1s. oz.; 14s. lb.
Calcii Lactas, 1s. 3d. oz.
Chloral Hydras, 10d. oz.; 12s. lb.
Chloroform, B.P., 5s. lb.
Cocaina, Hyd., B.P., ½ oz., bots., 55s. oz.
Creta Gallic., pulv., 8d. lb.
Ferri Peroxid. Hydrat., 3s. 6d. lb.
Formaldehyd, 17s. 6d. gal.; 1 lb. bots., 2s. 3d. each.
Galla, B.P., 4s. 9d. lb.; pulv., 5s lb.
Hexamine, 6d. oz.; 7s. 6d. lb.
Hydrarg. Perchlor., B.P., 18s. lb.
Magnesii Sulphas, Howards', 6d. lb.; 50s. cwt.
Morphia, pure, 26s. oz.; Acetas, 24s. oz.; Bimeconas, 32s. oz.; Hydrochlor, 24s. oz.; Sulphas, 24s. oz.
Nux Areca, pulv., 2s. 3d. lb.
Parish's Chem. Food, 4 oz., 8s. doz.; 6 oz., 11s. doz.
Phenacetinum, 4s. 6d. oz.
Pulv. Lobelia Co., 3s. lb.
Resina, pulv., 1s. 6d lb.
Resorcin, 6s. 6d. oz.
Salol, 1s. 3d. oz.; 18s. lb.
Sodii Acetas, 4s. lb.
Sodii Bicarb., coml., 2¾d. lb.
Succ. Hyoscyami, B.P., 7s. 6d. lb.
Sulphonal, 5s. oz.
Sulphur Precip. 1s. 6d. lb.
S.V. Meth., 2s. 9d. gal.
Tabellae Acid Acetyl Salicyl., 28s. lb.
Tabellae Cascara, gr. 2, 10s. 6d. lb.; gr. 3, 10s. lb.
Tinct. Opii, 12s. lb.
Unguent. Hydrargyri, Fort., 5s. 6d. lb.
Zinci Oxide, 1s. 3d. lb.

Latest American Advices disclose a very unsettled state of the drug and chemical market, with only approximate prices ruling. Increased production of Acetphenetidin has caused a decline in price. Acetanilid is scarce, and higher rates are expected. Cocaine has advanced, present supplies being low. Milk sugar is another line which on present appearances is certain to advance. All essential oils are firm. There is very little castor oil obtainable. Higher rates are expected almost immediately for all animal oils.

Trade Mark Applications.

Class 2.—Chemical Substances, Disinfectants, &c.

Kilmice.—Franz Adolph Guenther, Numurkah, chemist.

Aphismort.—Frederick Louis White, East Devonport, Tasmania, and George White, Sorrell, Tasmania.

Class 3.—Chemicals used in Medicine and Pharmacy.

Adrenalin (product of the Suprarenal Glands).—Jokichi Takamine, New York, United States of America, chemist.

Nervitogen.—Eric Edgar Morris, Darling Point, New South Wales, chemist.

GUARANTEED PURE WOOL
INDIGO-DYED
FINE COATING TWILL.

TAILORED TO ORDER—90/-

Made by the Famous Firm, EDWARD ARMITAGE & SONS, of Huddersfield—shrunk by JOHN HOLT, of London—this Beautiful, Fine Navy Twill we are now quoting has the hall marks of a Cloth of the Very Finest Quality.

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Ballay Anti-Uric Specials.—James M. Ballantyne, Mordialloc, chemist.

Marvelo.—Charles Vincent Brown, trading as Marvelo Manufacturing Co., Box Hill.

Class 5.—Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles, &c.

Waheta.—Walter H. Taite, Yea, chemist.

An Important Trade Mark Case.

The Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, U.S.A., has scored another victory in its war on infringers of its trade name "Listerine." It appears that a Texas dentist named "Lister" formed a "chemical" company and proceeded to put upon the market an antiseptic mouth wash and a tooth powder similar in composition and general purposes to another mouth wash and tooth powder which have a large sale. Casting about for a trade mark to designate his preparation, he decided upon "Mentho-Listine." The Lambert Pharmacal Co. took action to protect its rights, and after a legal contest extending over two or three years and involving the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the highest authority in the district in which the suit was brought, has decided in favour of the appellant company."

The A. W. Craig Fund.

Amount previously acknowledged	£549	12	0
£2 2/6—			
Mr. V. D. Johnston, N.S.W.	2	2	6
£1 10/—			
Mr. J. Watson, N.S.W.	1	10	0
£1 1/- each (3)—			
Mr. J. Bristow, Mr. Hislop, Mr. W. B. Perry	3	3	0
£1/-/- (further contribution)—			
The Society of Chemical Industry of Victoria	1	0	0
10/—			
Mr. J. A. Ballantyne	0	10	0
Per Dr. A. J. Prytz (Dental Society)—			
The Odontological Society of Victoria	3	3	0
Mr. W. J. Tuckfield, £1/1/-; Mr. A. R. Clarke, £2/2/-	3	3	0
	£564	3	6

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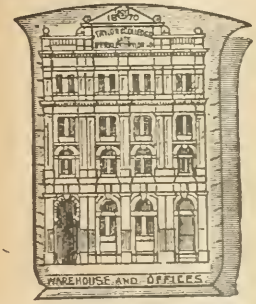

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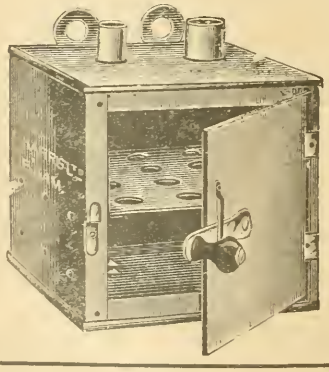

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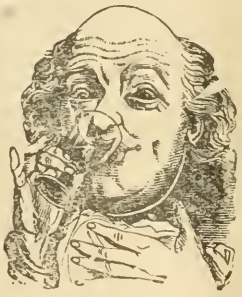

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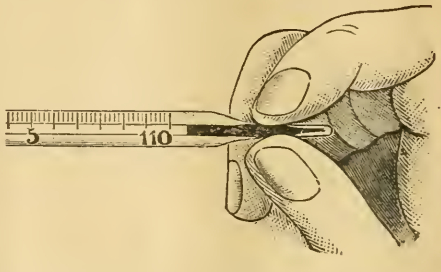

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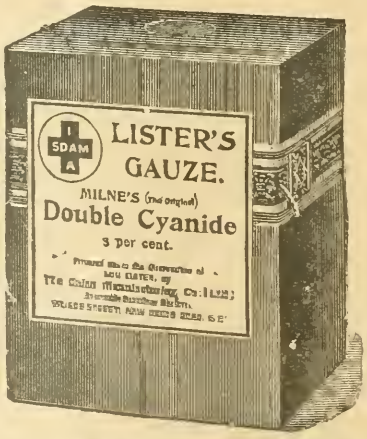

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MEDICAL ACT 1915. PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

AS required by Section 95, Sub-section of the "Medical Act 1915," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 4th and 5th March, 1918.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

LATIN.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

ENGLISH.—Grammar and Composition. English Literature as prescribed by the Melbourne University.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages.

ALGEBRA.—Notation, symbolic, expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cylic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

GEOMETRY.—The substance of Euclid Books I. and II. Any recognised Text Book may be used.

Examination Fee, £1 1s.

TEXT BOOKS IN ENGLISH.

For the September and December, 1917, and the March and June, 1918, Examinations, the English Text Books will be Scott's "Quentin Durward" and selections from Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of English Lyrics." The following numbers from the Golden Treasury are prescribed, viz., Nos. 112, 113, 129*, 140, 165*, 174*, 179, 208*, 210*, 211*, 215*, 218*, 225*, 240*, 261*, 267 and 276. Selections marked with an asterisk require to be memorised.

For the September, 1918, to June, 1919 Examinations:—

1. A knowledge of one of Shakespeare's plays and one of Scott's novels.
2. The interpretation of the meaning, thought and style of passages of prose and verse, with special reference to the ode and the sonnet. The four books of the Golden Treasury contain many of the great odes, and the second and fourth books the sonnets best suited for candidates proceeding to the Intermediate Examination. It also demands some knowledge of Australian verse.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* for March, June, September, and December in each year. 1s. a copy.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th June, 1918.

Examination Fee, Two Guineas.

Entries close Friday June 25th, 1918.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The next FINAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy from the 4th to the 11th March, 1918.

Candidates must give 14 days' written notice of their intention to present themselves. Indentures of Apprenticeship and the Certificates required by Sections 96 and 98 of "The Medical Act, 1915," Part III., must be lodged with the Registrar, and the Fee of Three Guineas paid ten days prior to the day of examination.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

THE NEXT PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION will be held 3rd THURSDAY and FRIDAY in JUNE, 1918.

Authors for 1918 are—Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Canto 4, and Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, Book 5.

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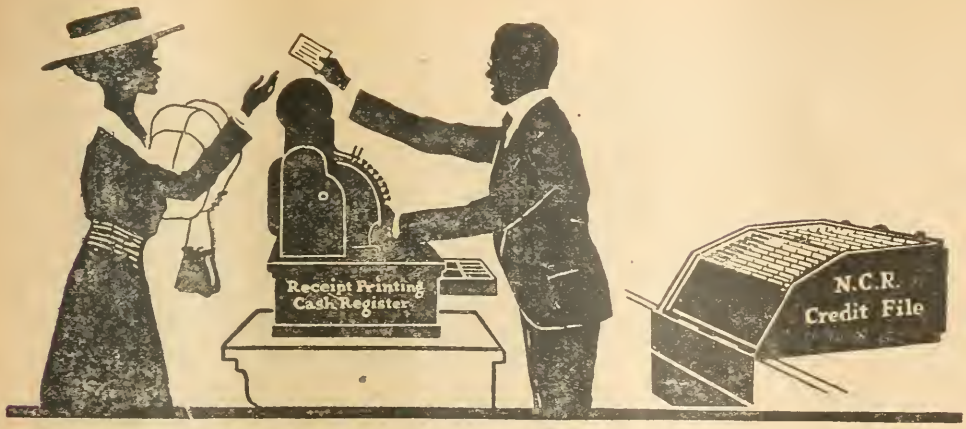

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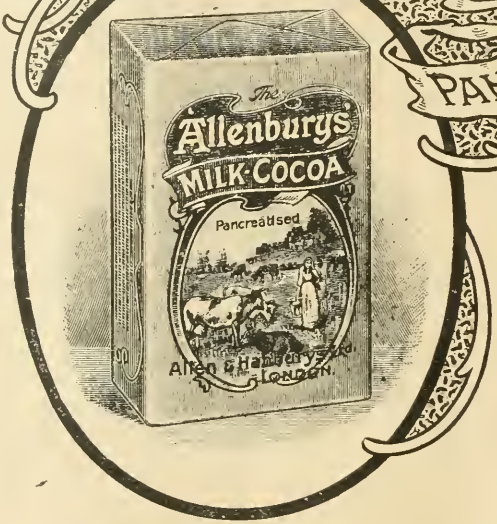

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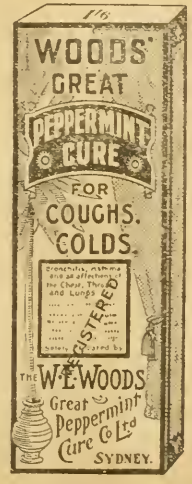

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DR.—, D.SC., M.D., D.P.H., Public Health Laboratories, London, reports: "When diluted with 7 to 8 parts of water the mixture would closely resemble human milk in composition. The fat would then be about 3 per cent. This is very satisfactory."

A DOCTOR writes: "Easily digested and highly nourishing . . . . suitably diluted is a *safe substitute for a doubtful milk supply in hot weather.*"

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For further particulars apply to

C. L. BUTCHERS,
General Secretary.

360 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia

NOTICE OF 61st ANNUAL MEETING.

The 61st ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia will be held at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, on TUESDAY, 5th MARCH, 1918, at 8.30 o'clock p.m.

Business:

1. To Confirm the Minutes of the 60th Annual Meeting, and to deal with any business arising therefrom.
2. Election of Four Members of the Council, and Two Auditors.
3. Adoption of Annual Report and Financial Statements.
4. Adoption of "Eutosal" as an official synonym for Acetylsalicylic Acid, B.P.
5. The question of Lodge Dispensing.
6. Chemists' Wages Board.
7. To transact any other business of which fourteen days' notice has been given.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Secretary.

College of Pharmacy,
14th February, 1918.

NOTICES.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

ELECTION OF FOUR MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AND TWO AUDITORS.

I, SAMUEL BAIRD, the RETURNING OFFICER appointed under the Articles of Association of the PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA, do hereby declare that the number of nominations not being greater than the number of vacancies for seats on the Council of the above-named Society, the following persons have been DULY ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL:—

COSSAR, DAVID A. F., Hawthorn.
IMES, CHARLES G., South Melbourne.
OWEN, EDWARD GEO., Melbourne.
TAYLOR, HENRY B., Richmond.

And for the office of Auditors:—

SHACKELL, ROBERT HENRY, Melbourne.
WOODWARD, THOMAS, Melbourne.

SAMUEL BAIRD,
Returning Officer.

Melbourne, 14th February, 1918.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

THE **Lectures in Chemistry and Practical Chemistry** to Dental Students will commence on March 4th. Fee, £2/12/6. These lectures, which are held on Mondays, 2.15 to 4.15 p.m., are recommended as an excellent preliminary course in Chemistry for Pharmaceutical students.

SPECIAL FINAL EXAMINATION CLASS.

The Class for the JUNE, 1918, FINAL EXAMINATION meets on Wednesdays, from 2 to 5 p.m. This Class commenced on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13. Entries, accompanied by the fee of £3/13/6, will be accepted to February 27th.

VOLUMETRIC CLASS, Monday mornings, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., commencing on February 11. Fee, £2 2/-.

SPECIAL INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

A Tutorial Class for the June Intermediate Examination will be held on Saturday afternoons (2 to 5 p.m.) at the College. Fee £4/4/-. Lecturer: Mr. Byron L. Stanton. First lecture, Saturday, February 16th.

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Secretary.

SPECIAL COURSE OF LECTURES FOR PHARMACISTS.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has arranged for a course of instruction at the College of Pharmacy, in subjects likely to be useful to pharmacists interested in military work in connection with the A.M.C. and A.M.C. Reserve.

The lectures will embrace such subjects as camp sanitation, water sterilisation, disinfection, personal and general hygiene, meat and food inspection, germs, etc., and will be illustrated with lantern slides, and practical demonstrations.

Dr. James Johnston, D.P.H., of the Public Health Department has been appointed lecturer.

About fifteen lectures will be delivered. The lectures will be held on Wednesday evenings at the College of Pharmacy. At the end of the course, an examination will be held, and a certificate issued to those who pass.

The class will not be started unless a sufficient number of entries are received. The fee for the course will be £2 2s., payable in advance.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, to whom applications in writing should be forwarded.

C. L. BUTCHERS.
Secretary.

College of Pharmacy,
Melbourne, 18th January, 1918.

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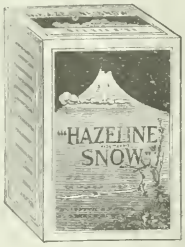

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